The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5144. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Intended Government Reform in the Representation of Ireland.

Napoleon's Authorship of the New Pamphlet Officially Denied.

The Rite of Civil Marriage to be Authorized in Austria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings—The Budget—Fenian Prosecutions—Government Bill for Reform in the Representation of Ireland.

LONDON, Thursday, March 19—Midnight.

In the House of Commons, last evening, Mr. G. W. Hunt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question, promised the appearance of the Budget on the 16th of April next.

During a debate on the Irish question, Lord Mayo made an explanation in regard to the Fenian prosecutions. He said that the offer of pardon made to Johnson, who was accused of participating in an illegal procession, was not held out to Sullivan and Pigot, the Dublin editors, for the reason that the cases were widely different.

In the House to-night, Earl Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, presented the Government bill for reform in the representation of Ireland in the Commons. There is to be no alteration in the county franchise, but in the boroughs the right of voting is to be given to all £5 householders instead of £10, as at present. No action was taken upon the measure.

Trial of Capt. Mackey on Charge of Treason.

LONDON, Thursday, March 19.

Capt. Mackey, who was recently tried at Cork on a charge of murder and acquitted, was to-day put upon trial again on a charge of treason-felony. Messrs. Massey, Corydon and Mullany are the chief witnesses against the prisoner.

FRANCE.

The New Napoleonic Pamphlet and its Authorship.

PARIS, Thursday, March 19—Evening.

The new pamphlet seeking to establish the claims of the Napoleonic dynasty to a popular origin, has been made public. Napoleon's authorship of the work in question is authoritatively denied. It is now said that Conti, the Secretary of the Emperor's Cabinet, was the author.

The writer, after giving a lengthy history of the early popular votes in France, proves from that that the French Constitution is based upon the will of the people only, and is changeable only by the vote of the people. He then passed on to review the course of the Emperor toward the people, and contends that in the decrees of 1860 and 1867, wherein certain liberal reforms were guaranteed, the Emperor manifests that he seeks to adapt the covenant to progress and liberty.

AUSTRIA.

The Project Authorizing the Rite of Civil Marriage to be Passed.

VIENNA, Thursday, March 19.

In the Reichsrath to-day the announcement was made by the Ministry that the project for the authorization of the rite of civil marriage ought to pass in spite of the Concordat. While they regretted the ill-will of the Pope, the Ministry considered such an enactment indispensable to the well-being of society, and should press its adoption by the Reichsrath.

ABYSSINIA.

A Raid upon Theodore's Forces to be made by the British Troops.

LONDON, Thursday, March 19.

Late dates from the English expedition now operating in Abyssinia for the relief of the English captives held by King Theodore, have been received in this city to-day. It was reported at Annesley Bay, on the 6th, that the British Commander, Gen. Napier was about to make a sudden dash on the enemy's forces near Magdala, in the hope of being able to free the captives in the surprise and confusion of the moment.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Non-Progress of the War—The Revolt in Montevideo Suppressed.

LISBON, Thursday, March 19.

The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived at this port to-day. The news from the armies facing each other on the Parana is meagre and unimportant. The Allies had not yet made an attack on the fortified position of the enemy at Humaita. A strong pressure had been brought to bear on the Brazilian Emperor for the removal of the Marquis Caxias, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allies, but up to the time of the sailing of the steamer the Emperor had emphatically refused to comply with the urgent appeals.

The revolt which had broken out in the City of Montevideo, and which threatened to become formidable, had been effectually suppressed.

THE MAGNOLIA EXPLOSION.

Later Particulars—The Names of the Killed and Missing—Eighty Persons Known to be Lost.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, March 19.

The steamer *Magnolia* was built in this city in 1859, and was owned by J. H. Prather, (her commander,) David Gibson, O. T. Shaw, first clerk, and Mr. Gardner, all of whom were on board at the time of the disaster. When she left this city she had over one hundred cabin passengers, a large number of whom were ladies. She had all the freight she could carry.

The scene at the time of the explosion was terrible. Some persons were blown high into the air; others were thrown into the river, where they struggled to keep from drowning. Many persons were scattered over the wreck, horribly mangled, scalded, burning, or already dead.

The following is a list of the passengers and crew killed, missing, or supposed to have been lost:

KILLED.

Capt. Prather, James Stevens, second engineer; Perry Miller, second mate; William Evans, bartender; Mary Cooper, chambermaid; John Rees, of Ohio; William Evans, boatman; Miss French, of Macon County, Ky., supposed to have been drowned; D. Bradford, of Ripley, Ohio, reported lost. Six deck hands, names unknown, reported lost. Total, 15.

INJURED.

Henry Clark, of Adams Express, badly wounded; Mr. Gardner, one of the owners of the boat, badly hurt; Mr. Burton, bar-tender, bruised; James McFarland, of Terre Haute, Ind., severely injured.

The *Magnolia's* yawl-boat, making trips between the wreck and the shore, picked up as many persons as she could carry, and several skiffs sent out from the town of California assisted in rescuing persons from drowning. Several persons jumped into the river from fright and were drowned. The Chief Engineer tried the boilers a few minutes before the explosion and found them full of water. Those persons on the after part of the boat, who were not rescued by the skiffs, were either drowned by jumping overboard or were burned to death.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 19—Evening.

It is now ascertained that there were fully one hundred and forty persons on board of the ill-fated steamer *Magnolia*, eighty of whom were lost. The full list of names was lost, and its contents are unknown, as the books and papers were destroyed.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Increase of Capital Stock of the Spring Valley Water Company—Marine Intelligence—Export of Specie.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 19.

The Spring Valley Water Company has adopted a resolution increasing the capital stock from six to eight millions of dollars.

The bark *Mary E. Packer* and ship *Bridgeport* are laid on for New-York.

Three vessels cleared yesterday for Sitka.

The ship *Orpheus* has cleared for Hong Kong with $340,000 in treasure.

FIRES.

Woolen Mills Destroyed by Fire at Hinesburg, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, March 19.

The large woolen mills of Messrs. Dow & Boynton, at Hinesburg, Vt., were destroyed by fire at noon to-day. Loss over $40,000. An insurance of $14,000 expired a few minutes before the fire took place.

Fire in Chester, Vt.—Loss $10,000.

CHESTER, Vt., Thursday, March 19.

A fire occurred here this morning, which destroyed the furniture-rooms of Messrs. Atherton & Hall; also the dwelling of F. W. Marsh. Loss $10,000, fully insured.

Woolen Mills Burned at Warren, Me.

ROCKLAND, Me., Thursday, March 19.

A fire occurred at Warren village, eight miles from this place, last night, destroying the Warren Woolen Company's factory, a boarding-house, a grist-mill, and a large wooden building containing two stores, four tenements, and an assorting-room. The fire originated in the dye-room. The loss is estimated at $30,000, on which there is insurance for $12,000.

Hay and Cattle Burned at Suffield, Ct.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, March 19.

Asahel Hathoney's barn at Suffield, Conn., with forty tons of hay and twenty cows was burned last night. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Fire in Minneapolis, Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Thursday, March 19.

The Albee flouring mills, near Elk River, were burned to-day. Loss $8,000.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. Reynolds Assumes Command.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 19.

The order of Gen. Reynolds assuming command of the Fifth Military District was received from Austin by telegraph this morning. Gen. Reynolds was about to leave Austin for New-Orleans.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Proceedings of the Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, March 19.

Four sections of the Franchise bill were adopted by the Convention to-day. Nothing of further importance transpired.

The New Massachusetts Liquor Bill—Obsequies of Mrs. Rice—Albany and Boston Railroad Company.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, March 19.

The new liquor-license bill was reported in the House of Representatives to-day. It leaves the power of licensing in the hands of the County Commissioners, except in Suffolk and Nantucket, where the power of license shall be placed in three License Commissioners for each county, to be annually elected, one for one year, one for two years and one for three years, said Commissioners to be paid $5 and their traveling expenses for each day's actual service.

The funeral of Mrs. Alexander M. Rice, who died on the passage from Cuba to New-Orleans, took place to-day in Emmanuel Church.

The Albany and Boston Railroad Company has purchased $300,000 worth of real estate lying on their road bed in this city, for the purpose of enlarging and improving the same.

Two Ladies Drowned in Lake Champlain.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Thursday, March 19.

A telegram from Crown Point states that a sad accident occurred there yesterday afternoon. Capt. Raine, the lighthouse keeper, assisted by his son, in attempting to draw his two daughters across Lake Champlain to Chimney Point, in a sleigh, broke through the ice and all were precipitated into the water. The son first gained the firm ice and succeeded in saving his father in an exhausted condition; but the ladies fell under the sleigh and their dead bodies were not recovered until two hours after the accident. They were aged respectively, eighteen and thirty years. The eldest leaves a husband and two small children. The sad disaster has thrown a gloom over this quiet little village, and much sympathy is felt in every household for the bereaved family, who are highly esteemed.

Races at the Buffalo Driving Park.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, March 19.

The proprietors of the Buffalo Driving Park decided to-day to hold a three days' running meeting during the third week in June; the contest to be open to all parts of this country and Canada. It has been decided to hold the third great trotting fair in August. The premiums will amount to $20,000, to be divided into eight classes. There will be one premium of $10,000, open to horses that have never beaten 2:30.

The St. Louis Bridge Company.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 19.

The lower House of the Legislature yesterday passed the bill authorizing the City Government of St. Louis to guarantee $4,000,000 of the Bridge Company bonds, but with an amendment requiring the actual expenditure of $1,000,000 before the bonds shall be issued. The Senate will no doubt pass the same bill.

Election of the Mayor of Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, March 19.

In the City Council to-day the Independent Republicans voted the straight ticket, and Capt. Jacob McClellan, Republican, was elected Mayor by 19 votes against 8 for W. L. Putnam, the Democratic candidate.

Indian Visitors in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 19.

A party of Ute Indians, accompanied by Gov. Hunt and Kit Carson, arrived last night, and to-day they are visiting the State House, City Hall, and other places of interest. The authorities are doing the handsome thing by the strangers.

Shooting Affrays in Nashville, Tenn.—Alleged Kidnapping.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, March 19.

A *rencontre* took place this afternoon in Smith & Guild's law office between Hon. M. M. Brien and Oscar F. Noell. The latter shot at the Judge, but missed him; Brien used his cane freely, and finally Noell fled.

A shooting affair occurred in front of the Market House between Henry C. Barr, a policeman, formerly of Stokes' cavalry, and Col. J. W. Lawless, formerly of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, now clerk at the Workhouse. Several shots were exchanged. Lawless was mortally wounded and a negro bystander shot in the leg.

Dr. L. D. Hogle, late of Indiana, was arrested to-day, charged with kidnapping a negro boy and sending him off as a servant to some member of the Legislature.

The New-Brunswick Legislature—Reported Appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, March 19.

The want-of-confidence debate closed in the Assembly this morning, and the Government was sustained by a large majority. It is reported that Judge Wilmot has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick.

Democratic Candidate for the Governorship of Georgia—Alexander H. Stephens at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, March 19.

Judge Reese has accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of this State. Judge Irwin announces himself as an independent candidate for the same position.

Alexander H. Stephens arrived here this morning from Washington.

Sale of the Portland and New-York Steamship Company's Property.

PORTLAND, Thursday, March 19.

The property of the New-York and Portland Steamship Company, consisting of the steamers *Dirigo*, *Franconia* and *Chesapeake*, the buildings, leases, &c., was sold at auction to-day for $10,000 over the liabilities. The purchaser was Mr. Baily, of Winthrop.

Strike of Cotton-Mill Operatives at Worcester, Mass.—Suicide.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, March 19.

All the operatives in Sprague's cotton-mill, at Baltic, Conn.—the largest in the United States—struck for higher wages to-day. The mill stopped work this afternoon.

James Walker, of Oxford, committed suicide by hanging yesterday.

Proceedings of the New-Jersey Legislature—The Harsimus Cove Bill Passed.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, March 19.

The Harsimus Cove bill, giving to the united Railroad Companies the right to extend their termini and depot facilities, passed the House to-day by a vote of 50 to 3.

The Legislature will visit Harsimus Cove to-morrow in a body, to learn the rights of the State to land under water.

The Erie War in the New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 19.

A bill has passed both Houses, to-day, and is in the hands of the Governor, to enable certain corporations more effectually to transact their business in the State of New-Jersey. It slipped through, attracting little attention. It covers the Erie Railroad case and the establishment of their offices in Jersey City.

A New-York Soldier Killed by Albany Rowdies.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 19.

On Tuesday night Henry Verschel, a soldier, who belonged to New-York, and was stopping temporarily at the Soldiers' Home, in this city, was beaten by rowdies on Madison-avenue, and died to-day of his injuries. No arrests have yet been made.

Republican Meeting in Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, March 19.

The Republicans held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Music Hall this evening, which was addressed by Senators Harlan, of Iowa, and Thayer, of Nebraska. Cheers were given for Grant, Buckingham, and the State ticket.

Death of a Philadelphia Merchant.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 19.

Andrew C. Barclay, of the firm of Barclay & Kennedy, died this morning, at the age of 85 years.

Soldiers en Route to Richmond, Va.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, March 19.

Company A, Fifth Artillery, will leave here to-night for Richmond, Va.

Arrival of the Steamship City of London.

The Inman steamship *City of London*, which left Liverpool March 4, and Queenstown March 5, arrived at Quarantine shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. Her mails, which will be delivered to-day, contain two days' later intelligence than was at hand by the *Hermann*.

The Proposed Repeal of the Tax on Manufactures—Secretary McCulloch's Letter.

The following is the letter addressed by Secretary McCulloch to Hon. John Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Committee of Finance, and read by him in the Senate on Tuesday:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 16, 1868.

DEAR SIR: The abolition of the duty on cotton will reduce the revenues some $20,000,000. The bill which has recently passed the House, and is now before the Senate, abolishing after the 1st of May next the taxes on manufactures and productions imposed by sections ninety-four and ninety-five, act of June 30, 1864, and enumerated in table II. in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1867, pages 335, 336 and 337, with certain exceptions, will, it has been estimated, effect a reduction of some $60,000,000 on the basis of last year's revenues. It must also be borne in mind that this large reduction of the revenues from the internal industries of the country will have the effect of reducing the general level of prices throughout the country, and thus tend to interrupt and to lessen importations, and, therefore, to diminish the customs revenues.

A considerable portion of the large revenues from customs received during the two last fiscal years, and which are still maintained, are due in no inconsiderable extent to the fact that the high prices in this country have made our market a desirable one for the sale of foreign productions. So great a reduction of prices as will be effected by the contemplated legislation cannot, I repeat, but have a tendency to reduce importations, and consequently to impair the revenue from customs.

Should the bill referred to become a law, I think it may be fairly estimated that the total revenue, for the next fiscal year will fall from a hundred to a hundred and twenty millions below the estimates made in my last annual report. It is exceedingly desirable that taxes should be reduced, and I should hail with pleasure the proposed reduction if I felt assured that it would be accompanied with a corresponding reduction of expenditures. I am free to say that I am greatly apprehensive that such a reduction of expenditures will not be made, and that the revenues of the country for the next fiscal year, if the bill now before the Senate or in the hands of your committee should become a law, will be insufficient to meet the interest on the public debt and the current expenses of the Government.

I earnestly ask that the Finance Committee will give this subject careful consideration in all its bearings before reporting favorably upon the bill referred to. Nothing could be more disastrous to the credit of the Government at the present time than such a reduction of taxes as would create a necessity for an increase of the public debt.

Very truly, yours,
H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

P. S.—Will not the effect of the bill under consideration be to relieve all cotton from taxation?

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 19.

The Chair laid before the Senate resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, instructing their representatives in Congress to adhere to the present policy of Congress, and indorsing the course of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of the citizens of Washington, asking Congress to renew their charter of the city, and protesting against being joined to Georgetown.

Also, a petition of the colored men of two counties of Delaware, setting forth that they are deprived of the rights of citizenship, given them by the existing laws, and asking that they may be secured in the possession of those rights. The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, rose, and was understood to say that there was not a negro in the town where he resided.

Mr. Pomeroy moved that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to return the resolution offered by Mr. Hendricks, yesterday, and adopted, asking what had been the monthly expenses of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments since 1865. He said he desired to offer an amendment; that the items should be given, in order to furnish the explanation of each expenditure, which, he said, would be misapprehended without it.

Mr. Hendricks opposed encumbering his resolution thus, whereby the information could not be obtained for months. He had no sinister purpose in offering it, and did not desire to injure the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Pomeroy) or his friends.

After further discussion on the question of order, Mr. Morton said the public documents contained the information already. The amendment of the Senator from Kansas was proper, if the information was called for.

Mr. Hendricks said those documents contained no monthly statement, which was what he asked for. The motion was agreed to.

Messrs. Wilson and Cattel presented petitions of the citizens of Boston and Philadelphia, against the passage of the International Copyright law, which was referred to the Joint Committee on the Library.

The Chair presented the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Wisconsin, in favor of the pending bill for removing the internal tax on manufactures.

Mr. Cameron presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, of the same import, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE INVALID PENSION BILL.

Mr. Grimes, from the Committee on Conference on the Invalid Pension bill, reported that they had been unable to agree on the provision for reducing the rates of interest on the Naval Pension Fund to three per cent. He moved that the Senate insist, and that another Committee of Conference be appointed; which was agreed to.

COMMANDER DOTY.

Mr. Nye, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution restoring Commander George W. Doty from the retired list to the position on the register to which he is entitled; which was adopted.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to relieve the political disabilities of Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee.

In reply to the questions of Messrs. Saulsbury and Buckalew, Mr. Trumbull explained that the Committee on Judiciary had incorporated into the bill another House bill in the form of an amendment, and that the Committee thus intended to avoid passing upon the question of recognizing the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Buckalew moved to amend by striking out the words "the Constitution or" in the clause relieving him from disabilities imposed by the Constitution or acts of Congress. He said it would otherwise have the effect to recognize that fourteenth amendment as valid. In the case of Senator Patterson, which Mr. Trumbull has likened to this case, the relief had been given to a man who had never shown any disloyalty to the Government, and yet the House had refused to make the proposed change in the oath at that time. Now the case was reversed, and the House sent a bill to remove the disabilities of a man who had clearly a disloyal record. The House, he thought, could make no objection if the Senate refused to pass this bill, and left such cases to the existing law.

At this point it appearing that other Senators desired to debate the bill, Mr. Sherman insisted on the order of the day.

INTERNAL REVENUE EXEMPTION.

The Senate took up the bill to relieve certain manufactures from internal tax. The question was on the amendments made in the Committee.

Mr. Morgan moved to strike out refined sugar and the products of sugar refineries from the amendment continuing the tax on various articles. He described the sugar manufacture as in a languishing condition in New-York and Boston, in which cities, if this tax were continued, the $25,000,000 of capital invested would be useless, and the business destroyed, and some 9,000 men thrown out of employment. He argued that refined sugars are used by the poor as well as the rich. No interest required more relief than this. Mr. Morgan read some letters from manufacturers in support of this view.

Mr. Sherman opposed the amendment, as calculated to take away two millions of the revenue, by relieving, an interest that could very well bear the small tax of three per cent., less than a quarter of a cent a pound. They had already thrown off the tax on petroleum, losing thereby two and a half millions of revenue. There was a discriminating duty on imports in favor of the sugar refiner of four times the amount of the tax, and that duty was paid in gold, while the tax was paid in currency. No tax was more easily collected and more generally diversified, and it was paid by the rich rather than by the poor, who used a good deal of unrefined sugar.

Mr. Conness had voted against the amendment of Mr. Grimes yesterday, not because he was opposed to a proper reduction of the tariff, but because that was not the proper time to do it. He was opposed to continuing a tax because it was easily collected. He would rather remit it for that reason, and impose taxes on those persons who tried to avoid their proper obligation. He denied that it was any longer true that the refined sugars were used only by the rich, while it had been the case once. No article was more generally used by the mass of the people than refined sugars. He wished the Senator from New-York (Mr. Morgan) had included in his amendment the other articles, coffee with its substitutes, spices, mustard, &c., excepted by the Committee. The poor often were obliged to use substitutes for coffee, the poor in the West using barley extensively for that purpose. They might as well tax barley.

Mr. Morgan declined to modify his amendment, He said the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman,) was very much mistaken in asserting that this manufacture of sugar was so profitable as to justify taxation. He thought it the duty of Congress to so adjust the tariff as well as taxes, as to encourage this interest.

Mr. Cameron held in his hand two specimens of sugar, one made in Demerara, the other in Philadelphia, with a discrimination in favor of the former of one cent per pound. He would vote for a motion to strike out the entire amendment of the Committee, exempting various articles.

Mr. Johnson said the bill reducing the tax on the articles named one-half, the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Sherman) had told them that the country could not afford to loose the tax derived from sugar, and that it was easily collected. He deprecated the argument that manufacture should not be protected because its producers were honest and would pay the tax. He thought the Senator from New-York had shown that this interest required equally with others the relief proposed by this bill. The production benefited the whole country, and this discrimination would tend to throw that production into foreign countries. It was as much a necessity to the poor as to the rich, unless made a luxury by a high tax. Why give the woolen and cotton manufacturers the advantages of this bill more than the sugar refiners? The Senators said they wanted the money, and yet did not attempt to get it from the other interests that had made immense sums during the war, to whom it might be said that they could therefore afford to bear this tax now. This interest was worth no more during the war than at other times. The true mode was either to reduce the whole system of taxes or to reduce the army and navy, and other expenses of Government, and cut off the Freedmen's Bureau, in whole or in part.

Mr. Conkling said the amendment proposed to remove an unjust discrimination against the City of New-York; he would support it in this respect; this interest was not alone, as nearly one-quarter of the entire Internal Revenue was raised in New-York, and it would be remembered that about 90 per cent. of all the money used in putting down the rebellion was obtained there.

Mr. Edmonds—Where did New-York obtain the money?

Mr. Conkling said, not from that "crucible" of false money, called debts; but from the acquisition of property in the sense of that term, when it represents the product of human labor; he believed the only possible thing that would prevent unnecessary appropriations would be that the condition of the Treasury, which would make it impossible to make them without loan bills. He looked forward to the day when that would be the case as the era when contradictory legislation would cease.

Mr. Williams argued that there was as much discrimination against the West as there was against New-York. New-York had more relief from this bill than any other section. He understood that there was sufficient tariff still to protect the sugar refiners from foreign competition. Congress had been frequently misled by misrepresentations in regard to manufactures; and though he did not charge any falsification upon these refiners, he thought they would not be injured by this tax. The consumers paid the tax, which was not felt to be burdensome on such an article as sugar, as it would on an article costing more, such as clothing. He reiterated the consideration that jewelry and other articles taxed were luxuries. The revenue would be insufficient without these taxes.

Mr. Davis suggested that a reduction of the tax on whisky to fifty cents would supply the deficit in the revenue.

Mr. Williams coupled the defence of the New-York interests with this remark, and said such was the usual course in tax bills.

Mr. Davis said it was not the interest of his State that was in question. About three-quarters of the whisky manufactured in Kentucky was taken to California and Oregon to supply the market there. [Laughter.]

Mr. Williams was glad to know that his section contributed so largely to the support of Kentucky, but if it was necessary to lower the tax on whisky to fifty cents in order to keep the citizens of Kentucky honest, it would be well to call this a bill to promote honesty in Kentucky. [Laughter.]

Mr. Davis replied that one barrel of old Bourbon sent from his State to New-York, Boston and elsewhere, was manufactured into three barrels of red-eye, [laughter,] and it was there that these great frauds were committed.

Mr. Williams would leave that question to be settled between that Senator and the Senator from New-York.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, opposed the amendment to leave this deficit in the revenue that had been shown by the Chairman of the Finance Committee. He called it another species of repudiation. He would at a proper time offer an amendment to retain the duty on raw sugar also.

Mr. Frelinghuysen would vote against the amendment of Mr. Morgan and then against the amendment of the Committee. He thought all the manufactures of the country should be exempted, and that the result would be a greater revenue ultimately.

The amendment of Mr. Morgan was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattel, Conkling, Conness, Davis, Dixon, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Nye, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, Wilson and Yates—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norton, Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Tipton, Wade and Williams—24.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, then offered his amendment, striking out the provision in reference to refined sugars, &c., and inserting one including all sugars except those produced from sorgum or imphee.

Mr. Van Winkle opposed the amendment, as taxing a product of the earth, and one requiring protection.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Conness moved to strike out the amendment of the Committee to section one, leaving it as passed by the House, striking out the tax on turpentine, coffee and its substitutes, spices, refined sugars, jewelry, &c.

Mr. Sherman reported the amount of revenue to be derived from these taxes.

The amendment was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Davis, Dixon, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Nye, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, Wilson and Yates—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Corbett, Drake, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Tipton, Wade and Williams—18.

The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Van Winkle, adopted on Tuesday in the Committee, reducing the tax on petroleum one-half.

Mr. Sherman again urged the necessity of retaining the full tax.

Mr. Van Winkle repeated the views taken by him heretofore in regard to the inequitable nature of the tax.

Mr. Sherman said his people were as much interested in recovering the tax on petroleum as were the people of New-York in regard to refined sugar, and this was a high rate of tax whereas that was a low rate. Nevertheless, as it was an article that could bear it, he would vote to leave the tax as left by the House.

Mr. Fessenden said the Secretary of the Treasury had very properly paid a portion of the public debt from the surplus revenue. He was not responsible, but Congress, for that surplus. Congress had acted rightly in, immediately upon the close of the war, removing the burdens of taxation, but they still must carry on the Government and not legislate to make a good showing to the people at the coming Presidential election. The true principle was to calculate on a surplus of revenue over expenses; and because they had a surplus in times of prosperity they could not calculate on the same result in a season of depression. The Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Sherman) had shown on a close calculation a deficit of fifteen or sixteen millions, even on the supposition of an amount from duties on imports equal to that of last year. In his opinion the estimate of Senator Morrill, of Vermont, of forty millions would fall below the truth. He looked with alarm upon the coming year. We shake our credit if we proceed upon the hypothesis that there would be a deficiency. In his judgment they should first endeavor to restore the currency to a better condition before they incurred this danger. Taxation was always oppressive, but the Government must be sustained, and they gained nothing by dangerous experiments, which would only involve the country in difficulty. He could not, in view of the probable deficiency, vote to relieve petroleum from tax when he had voted to continue it on sugar.

Mr. Corbett also felt obliged to vote against the removal of these taxes.

Mr. Buckalew thought they could safely repeal the whole internal tax. Petroleum was an article of export, and very different from most of the articles exempted from tax by this bill, in being one of necessity and general use. Senators should in a spirit of firmness not discriminate against the article merely because its production was confined to two or three States, and was not more generally distributed.

Mr. Willey asked whether, even with this amendment, petroleum was not taxed higher than any other article?

Mr. Sherman replied in the affirmative, excepting tobacco and whisky.

The amendment of Mr. Van Winkle was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Norton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, Wilson, Yates—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Corbett, Dixon, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Tipton, Wade, Williams—18.

On the amendment of the Committee providing that no drawback shall be made on the exportation of any article of domestic production after the 1st of April next, Mr. Morgan moved to amend by inserting after the word "drawback" the words "on account of internal taxes paid," which was agreed to.

The remaining amendments were also agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds moved to substitute the following for the first section.

That the rates of taxation provided in section 94 of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue and support the Government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, or in the act amendatory of said section, shall hereafter be one-half of the rates now provided, except on wines in said section described, and on snuff and all other manufactures of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars and cheroots.

Mr. Grimes moved to adjourn. The motion was lost.

Mr. Edmunds' amendment was lost by 10 to 32 votes.

Mr. Trumbull offered the following amendment, which he thought would meet the anticipated deficiency:

That on and after the 1st of April, 1868, in lieu of the duty now imposed, there shall be levied, collected and paid in the manner now provided by law, a duty of $1 per gallon for first proof spirits other than brandy manufactured or distilled from grain or other material.

He advocated the amendment in a few remarks.

Mr. Sherman thought the true way to meet this difficulty was to lay a special tax on the distilleries themselves. Before this session closed, however, there would be a bill before the Senate for this purpose. He thought it should be left until then.

Mr. Davis offered a substitute, providing that from and after the 30th day of June next, there shall be paid by the distilleries on whisky of any proof fifty cents on each and every gallon thereafter distilled, and no more.

Both amendments were lost.

Mr. Hendricks moved to amend by adding to the end of the first section the words, "on diamonds, emeralds, precious stones, and imitations thereof, and on all jewelry."

The amendment was not agreed to.

The bill passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Davis, Drake, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Corbitt, Fessenden, Fowler—3.

Mr. Sherman said Messrs. Grimes and Ramsey, who were absent, had paired off; the latter would vote for the bill, the former against it.

The bill, as passed by the Senate, reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That sections 94 and 95 of the act, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory of said sections be, and the same are hereby repealed, except only so much of the said sections and amendments thereto as relates to taxes imposed thereby on gas made of coal oil wholly or in part, or of any other material, on illuminating oils or articles the products of the distillation, redistillation, or refining of crude petroleum, or of a single distillation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum, or other bituminous substances, or wines therein described, or snuff and all the other manufactures of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars and cheroots, provided that the products of the petroleum and bituminous substances herein before mentioned, except illuminating gas, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be taxed at one-half the rates fixed by said section 94.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal or interfere with any law, regulation or provision for the assessment or collection of any tax, which, under existing laws, may accrue before the 1st day of April, 1868, and nothing herein contained shall be construed as a repeal of any tax upon machinery or other articles which have been or may be delivered on contracts made with the United States prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. That after the 1st day of April next, no allowance for drawbacks on account of internal tax paid, shall be made on the exportation of any article of domestic manufacture on which there is no internal tax at the time of exportation, and no claim for any drawback on any article exported prior to June 30, 1868, shall be allowed, unless presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue within three months after this act takes effect.

SEC. 4. That every person, firm or corporation, who shall manufacture, by hand or machinery, any goods, wares or merchandise, not otherwise specifically taxed as such, or who shall be engaged in the manufacture, or preparation for sale, of any articles or compounds not otherwise specifically taxed, or shall put up for sale in packages, with his own name or trade-mark thereon, any articles or compounds not otherwise specifically taxed, and whose annual sales exceed $10,000, shall pay for every additional $1,000 in excess of $10,000 $3 on the amount of sales within the year beyond $10,000, which shall be returned monthly to the Assistant Assessor; and the tax on sales in excess of $10,000 shall be assessed by the Assessor, and paid monthly, as other monthly taxes are assessed and paid.

The bill goes to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, the Post-office Appropriation bill was made the special order for to-morrow, and at 5:30 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LABOR IN THE NAVY-YARDS.

Mr. Banks introduced a bill for the regulation of labor in the navy-yards of the United States, and of the compensation thereof. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from New Orleans to Mobile. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, introduced a bill to authorize the sale of twenty acres of land in the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

WISCONSIN AND CONGRESS.

Mr. Paine presented a joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State to adhere to the policy of the loyal people of the Republic, as adopted by Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

POST ROUTES.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Post-office Committee, reported back the Senate amendment to the Post-Route bill, which was concurred in with the amendment.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back, with an amendment, the bill introduced last week by Mr. Eliot, relating to the Supreme Court of the United States. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That in case of the removal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Associate Justice of said Court whose commission is senior in time until the inability shall have been removed, or another appointment shall be duly made and a Chief Justice of said Court shall be duly qualified.

POST-OFFICE AGENTS.

Mr. Washburn, of Indiana, offered a resolution, calling on the Postmaster-General for information as to special agents of the Post-office Department, which was adopted.

SOLD BOUNTIES.

Mr. Haight presented a protest of officers and soldiers of New-Jersey against the passage of Senator Wilson's bill in relation to bounties, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The House then proceeded, as the business of the morning, to the consideration of the bill to continue for another year the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Wood addressed the House in opposition to the bill. The objections which he made were: First—That there is no power in Congress to pass measures of this character, this being a Government of delegated powers, and those powers being declared and limited by the Constitution. Second—That the reasons which might have justified the establishment of the Bureau originally exist no longer. Third—That it has failed to accomplish the purposes for which it was originally established. Fourth—That it has been a heavy burden on the Treasury without affording any proportional advantages. Fifth—That it has been an injury to the freedmen, by encouraging idleness, engendering animosities between whites and blacks, and thus retarding reconstruction. On this point he argued that it had prevented the proper working of the Southern plantations by inducing the negroes to try to become proprietors instead of laborers; that the Bureau agents have used their position to enrich themselves and to obtain political preferment; that the funds of the Bureau have been squandered without accountability or proper care; that the Bureau has illegally confiscated lands, and rendered no account thereof; that it has dispensed sinecure places to political favorites; that it had been used for purposes of oppression and espionage and unjust persecution, and that it had been made a partisan engine, by which to uphold and continue the power of a political party. For these and other reasons he argued that the bill should not pass. It was wrong in principle and worse in practice. Referring to some of its supporters, he spoke of Mr. Butler as the distinguished General from Massachusetts, who was now making war on the White House with probably as much success as when he attempted to take Fort Fisher; and spoke of Mr. Schenck as the distinguished General from Ohio who took the part of General Welfare, and was daily making war upon the Democratic Party and the handful of members on the Democratic side of the House. He would say, to the credit of the latter, that he did this with more persistency and more courage than when he was in front of the rebels at Vienna Court-house. Referring to Gen. Howard, the Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, he said he held in his hand a statement—which, however, he would not read—charging that officer with holding revolting sentiments in reference to the amalgamation of the races. If this were so, he was totally unfit for the position he held. He would make no accusation against Gen. Howard's integrity, but yet he would say that that officer had become a man of large wealth; that he was said to hold more real estate in the City of Washington than any new-comer, and that the lands which he had bought for $50 an acre had been sold to freedmen at $200. He did not indorse this statement. He only repeated what he heard. If true, it was proof of the philanthropic, benevolent, paternal care which he exercised over these poor people.

Mr. Arnell addressed the House for ten minutes in support of the bill.

Mr. Eliot closed the debate. Before proceeding to answer arguments against the bill, he desired to brush away a foul slander, which had found a mouthpiece here to-day. He did not know that the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Wood) was to be congratulated on having found an opportunity to inject into the discussion a slander born of private ill-will. There was no slander so foul, or so destitute of truth, that would not, when thrown on the air by an envenomed tongue, find some friendly voice to give it circulation. And the offsping of this calumny might be himself congratulated as the offspring of his mind and heart, having found a fit godfather in the gentleman from New-York. When that slander first came to his (Mr. Eliot's) notice, he had addressed a note to the Commander on the subject, and he would read his answer to the House. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1868.

To Hon. D. T. Eliot:

DEAR SIR: You have called my attention to an absurd charge made against me, that I have said or done something which looked as if I favored the intermixture by marriage of the white and black population. This charge originated with certain men who hate me. Of course there is no shadow of truth in it. In all the Bureau work, promoting marriages, I have had no case of this kind to act on, and none is known at my office. As a Board of Trustees have never considered the subject, and have never, to my knowledge, privately or officially, sought to do so, whatever words I may have used, this charge is untrue.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General-Commanding, &c.

Mr. Eliot said he ought to believe that the gentleman from New-York was glad to have this slander nailed to the counter.

Mr. Wood—Will the gentleman allow me to produce my authority?

Mr. Eliot—Is it signed "Brown?"

Mr. Wood—No, Sir.

Mr. Eliot—If the gentleman has got a name to his authority, he may give it.

Mr. Wood—Will the gentleman allow the Clerk to read the authority which I was very careful to say I would not guarantee?

Mr. Eliot—No, Sir; it is an anonymous communication, and I want no such thing read.

Mr. Wood—If the gentleman does not want the authority——

Mr. Eliot—It is no better authority than the gentleman himself. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Wood—I begin to suspect that there is some foundation for it, or the gentleman would not be so sensitive.

Mr. Eliot went on to say that the rumor that Gen. Howard had grown wealthy in connection with his administration of the Freedmen's Bureau was also false, foul and scandalous.

Mr. Blaine added his denial to that of Mr. Eliot, and declared that a more upright man than Gen. Howard did not exist in the United States, and that any gentleman who made an opposite charge only disgraced and dishonored himself in so doing.

Mr. Wood remarked that if the gentlemen on the other side would give him a Committee of Investigation he would prove some of the statements.

Mr. Eliot—Gen. Howard has lost his right arm in the service of his country.

Mr. Blaine—An offence which cannot be forgiven on the other side of the House.

Mr. Eliot—But his heart is right. There are some who have both arms whose hearts are not right.

Mr. Adams moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The bill was then passed—yeas 96, nays 37.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then proceeded to dispose of the amendments reported two weeks since from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, to the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation bill.

Mr. Logan moved to amend the first paragraph of the bill by reducing the amount appropriated for carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issue of Treasury notes from $15,000,000 to $564,904. He proceeded to state the reasons for his amendment, and to argue in support of it. The Treasury, he said, was not now printing bonds or Treasury notes, and therefore this item was only to go toward the pay of employes in the Printing Bureau. That pay would amount to the sum which he proposed.

Mr. Randall desired to offer an amendment that no part of the amount should be used for paying the commission for the sale of bonds.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said it was entirely unnecessary, as it could not be used for that purpose.

Mr. Randall said he was not so sure of that, and therefore wanted to provide against it.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved the previous question on the bill and amendment.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, desired an opportunity to discuss some of the amendments.

The House refused to second the previous question—31 to 67.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendment, the first question being on the amendment of Mr. Logan.

Mr. Randall offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that no part of the sum shall be used to pay Commissioners for the purchase, sale or conversion of bonds or debts of the United States.

Mr. Logan—I think that it is right.

Mr. Randall—I know it is right.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, argued against Mr. Logan's amendment, and had read by the Clerk a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the appropriations, the Secretary estimating $2,000,000 as the requisite amount.

Mr. Logan argued in support of his amendment, and repeated the point, that as no bonds or greenbacks were being printed now, it was not necessary to make an appropriation for paper for that purpose.

Mr. Blaine said he was glad to see that the gentleman from Illinois had given up all idea of having an additional issue of greenbacks.

Mr. Logan denied that he had, and remarked that when Congress authorized it an appropriation could be made.

Mr. Blaine suggested that the gentleman from Illinois regarded that as so improbable that he did not think it worth while to provide for it now.

Mr. Logan thought the gentleman's own position quite as inconsistent, because he (Mr. Blaine) was opposed to additional greenbacks, and yet was willing that the Committee on Appropriations should appropriate $1,000,000 for paper.

The discussion having closed, the amendment offered by Mr. Randall was agreed to, and Mr. Logan's amendment, thus amended, was also agreed to.

Mr. Sawyer offered an amendment for the erection of a new lighthouse on Lake Michigan, between Bailey's Harbor and North Bay, on the completion of which the light at Bailey's Harbor shall be discontinued. Agreed to.

The amendment directing the six steam revenue cutters on the lakes to be laid up in ordinary being reached, Mr. Spalding spoke in opposition to it, and Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, Selye and Churchill in advocacy of it.

Mr. Peters favored the sale of the vessels in preference to laying them up, and offered an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, again moved the previous question, and the House again refused to second it.

Mr. Hulburd, of New-York, offered an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to lay up and withdraw from commission every revenue cutter on the Atlantic coast in the Bay of New-York, that is not actually needed for constant service. He said that he wanted to test the sincerity of the House, and particularly of the gentleman from Illinois, (Washburne,) on this question of economy.

Mr. Wood opposed all these amendments, arguing that the revenue cutters were of essential service to commerce on sea and on the lakes.

The original amendment, as offered by Mr. Churchill, was further advocated by Messrs. Trowbridge and Pike.

Mr. Washburne opposed Mr. Hulburd's amendment, and intimated that the effect of it would be to aid smugglers.

Mr. Hulburd alluded to the report of a vessel in the Bay of New-York having within the last six months discharged some fifty trunks before coming to her dock, notwithstanding the revenue cutter. The owner of the trunks indorsed the Collector of New-York as an honorable man.

Mr. Pike did not know anything about the revenue cutter of New-York, but spoke of one of the revenue cutters of Boston having had the high distinction of bringing Mr. Dickens up the Bay.

Mr. Banks explained that the revenue officer having in the regular course of business boarded the steamer on which Mr. Dickens was a passenger, that gentleman had come up to the city in their boat, instead of remaining at sea all night. That was the whole of that transaction.

Mr. Hulburd, alluding to Mr. Washburne's remarks, said that the insinuation was an ungenerous one, as coming from that gentleman, whose efforts at cutting down expenses he (Hulburd) had always seconded. If any member had done more than himself toward suppressing smuggling and increasing revenues of the Government, he would like to see him.

Mr. Washburne disclaimed making any insinuation against the gentleman.

The discussion having closed, Mr. Peters' amendment was rejected, Mr. Hulburd's was adopted, and Mr. Churchill's amendment as thus amended, was agreed to.

The amendments making appropriations for public buildings were reached; the first being that increasing the appropriations for appraisers' stores at Philadelphia from $25,000 to $75,000.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, acting Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, proceeded to argue against this and the other amendments for public buildings, intimating that the votes which they had got in the Committee of the Whole looked to him as something of "a ring."

Mr. O'Neill made a question of order on the expression used by the gentleman from Illinois.

The Speaker (Allison in the chair) overruled the question of order.

Mr. Washburne explained that he had not charged that there was "a ring" here.

Mr. O'Neill—You intimated that there was.

Mr. Washburne—It is very much like rings that have been formed in the Legislature of my own State, and I dare say in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ross—I object to any imputations on the Republican Legislature of Illinois. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Washburne—The distinguished Knight of the Golden Circle is not authorized to speak for the Legislature of Illinois. The Legislature is very much like that in my own State, when a ring attempted to fasten on the people the cost of the State House, of the Cairo Penitentiary and of the Industrial House.

After an excited colloquy between Messrs. Washburne and O'Neill, which caused much amusement on the Democratic side of the House, the vote was taken by yeas and nays on the amendment; which was rejected by yeas 45, nays 63.

The next amendment was to increase the appropriation for the construction of a court-house at Des Moines, Iowa, from $15,000 to $89,000.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Dodge and Nelson, of Iowa, and opposed by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois.

Without taking a vote on it Mr. Butler, from the Conference Committee on the Invalid Pension bill, reported that the Committee had not been able to agree, and a new committee was appointed.

Then, at 4:40 o'clock, the House adjourned.

The Indorsement of Gen. Hancock's Administration by Citizens of New-Orleans.

The following is the letter addressed to Gen. Hancock by a number of citizens of New-Orleans, of Northern and Western birth, as an expression of their approval of his administration of the Fifth Military District:

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14, 1868.

Major-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, Commanding Fifth Military District:

GENERAL: We, the undersigned, being Northern and Western men by birth, now residing and doing business in New Orleans, without regard to party or political questions of any kind, but feeling the deepest interest in the welfare of our common country, have perceived with deep regret the necessary countermanding of your previous orders, as expressed in your special order No. 44, consequent upon the demand of a superior officer at Washington. We desire to assure you that we have regarded your course here, while in command of the Fifth Military District, as actuated by the sole desire to perform your duty to your country in strict conformity with its Constitution and its laws, in a truly conservative manner. Firmness and moderation have ever characterized your course, and while maintaining strict obedience and order, you have protected and fostered the Judiciary in the performance of its duties. Our object in now addressing you, is to make manifest the approval of the Northern and Western born citizens of this place, of the course pursued by you officially while here, and that this communication may assure the people in the North and West that your official course has been grossly misrepresented before the country by a few partisans of extreme views, or office-seekers for self-interest. As citizens, originally from other sections of this country, we feel that these expressions will be received by our countrymen as being uninfluenced by any sectional prejudices.

With expressions of sincere respect, and our most heartfelt wishes for your success in the truly honorable and patriotic course you have pursued, we remain your sincere well-wishers.

[Here follow the signatures, about 200 in number.]

The Vice-Presidency.

The Washington correspondent of the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, who thinks Senator Wade stands the best chance for securing the Republican nomination for Vice-President, says: "His friends claim 120 delegates on the second ballot, (the first being cast for local preferences,) being Ohio, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, California, Oregon, and most, if not all, the Southern States. The Pennsylvanians on the third ballot will probably give him a majority of their votes. Mr. Colfax is regarded here as his only probable rival, unless Gov. Fenton is excepted. It will not be given him unless necessary to carry New-York. The balance of the nominations made by State Conventions, such as that of Gov. Curtin, &c., are regarded only as making those thus honored available for Cabinet or important foreign appointments. Colfax would undoubtedly make the best presiding officer of the Senate, but then he would make a better Secretary of the Interior in President Grant's Cabinet than any other public man I know."

PARIS UNDERGROUND.

The Magnificent Drainage of the City—How Its Vast Sewers are Constructed—The Part they May Play in a Revolution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 21, 1868.

The other day, prompted by the accounts of numerous disastrous fires in American cities, and by one at Paris, I wrote you a letter on the Paris Fire Department. I showed you in that letter that fires were rare at Paris—I forgot to mention that the average annual loss from fire in this great city of two millions of inhabitants was only $160,000 a year! and that this extraordinary immunity was due to the generally accepted system of prevention instead of cure. I showed you how it was possible, when an Administration interfered *logically*, to induce people to accept as an easy burden what at first appeared a most arbitrary intervention. I showed you how, by a constant and intelligent pressure, a whole population might be brought, without shock of any kind, into a uniform system of safety-building: for I may add that so well are the advantages of this system understood, that not a murmur is heard at the apparently despotic laws which secure its observance. The immense sums of money paid annually in American cities into the Fire Insurance Companies is just so much money lost to trade and to material progress, and in this sense is a standing disgrace to the spirit and intelligence of the people.

But all this about fires and their prevention is palpable and easily comprehensible to whoever chooses to reflect on the subject. Here is something less palpable and more curious. The houses have been made effectually fire-proof; why may not the city be made water-proof? M. HAUSSMANN long ago made this proposition to himself, and he is now trying to carry it out. Imagine to yourself the ground of the city covered with a cuirass which will turn off completely, without the least absorption, all the fluids that fall or are thrown upon its surface, whether in the streets, in the alleys, the courts or on the roofs of the houses. The object is to get rid of the miasm that arises from stagnant waters and the decay of vegetable matters, and thus to make the city as healthy a residence as possible.

How was this to be effected? The first object was to place rapid currents of water under all the streets, currents which should draw to them, so to speak, all the surrounding fluids, and carry them swiftly away, not in a torpid way, but swiftly, before fermentation had time to take place.

Now, as Paris is an inland city, located in a plain, with only a small river to drain it, the problem was a serious one. It has nevertheless been resolved. M. HAUSSMANN's underground circulation is one of the greatest of modern marvels, and of this I shall speak further on.

But this was not all. The drainage from the houses, courts and alleys toward this underground circulation must be facilitated. The houses and grounds must not contain water. Nothing must be left to the carelessness or stolidity or maliciousness of servants. They must be prevented from creating nests of infection whether they will or not. Nothing is to be supposed in their favor, nothing is to be left to their good intentions. Things are so arranged, therefore, that all matters too heavy for the sewers must go into the streets before 8 o'clock in the morning, to meet the carts charged with their evacuation. Then the houses are so built that all the fluid matters may be made to pass through the channels most convenient to those charged with their evacuation. When, therefore, houses are so built that it is most convenient to do that which it is best to do, when the law makes it obligatory to do this, and when beside there is a *concierge* in the house charged with the police of the house, and who, in everything relating to police regulations, may be said to be the enemy of the tenants, there is not much of a loop-hole left for the violation of all essential sanitary regulations. The *rapid* evacuation of offal and fermentable fluids is thus as nearly perfectly secured as possible. The kitchens, the courts and the alleys are kept clean and dry, and the public health is thereby guaranteed.

Provision is made also for rain and snow. No collections of rain-water are allowed in any form or for any purpose. It is all conducted rapidly and immediately into the sewers, and within an hour of its falling, is beyond the city limits. The streets, the pavements, the courts, the alleys, every place on which water, whether clean or foul, may fall, is so arranged as to be impermeable, with the exception of planted ground. But even here, so far as regards city plantations, precautions are taken against any absorption of rain beyond the point required for the roots of the plants. Thus around the roots of the trees in the pavements, clay pipes, an inch and a half in diameter, are placed, so as to conduct away the superabundant water which may flow into the uncovered place left around the base of the tree.

Thus by means of zinc, and stone, and asphaltum, and cement, and underground earthen pipes to absorb moisture where moisture is necessary, the city is shielded as if by a cuirass, from all stagnant and fermentable matters. The great problem, not of evacuation, but of rapid evacuation, is thus solved.

We come now to a description of the marvelous underground circulation. I saw these structures made, for they all date from M. HAUSSMANN's time, but I was anxious to see them in operation, and only lately paid them a visit. We went down at an opening on the Boulevard Malesherbes, near the Madeleine, took boats to a point where there is a sort of depot or turn-out under the Place de la Concorde, and then took cars through the Rue de Rivoli to the Boulevard Sebastopol and the Place du Chatelet, a distance of a mile and a third.

In this route we were able to inspect all the different sizes and forms of sewers. That of the Boulevard Sebastopol is the largest, and has straight walls, like a railway station. That of the Boulevard Malesherbes is almost as large; the one of the Rue de Rivoli is the third in size, while in some of the cross-streets we noticed sewers only large enough for a man and a wheelbarrow to pass.

The great collecting sewer of the Boulevard Sebastopol, about twenty feet in diameter, is close to the top of the ground. The sewer of the Rue de Rivoli is also close to the surface; that of the Boulevard Malesherbes is eight or ten feet below the surface in the neighborhood of the Madeleine, and seventy-five feet below in the neighborhood of the Park of Monceau. At the point of issue in the Seine, a mile and a half further on, at Asnières, it is again close to the surface of the ground. The large sewer which is now in course of construction across the Place de L'Etoile is something like a hundred feet deep at that point. The excavation is going on subterraneously and almost without the knowledge of the public, the dirt being hauled up by steam pulleys at stations eight hundred feet apart.

In the large sewers, like those of the Boulevard Sebastopol and the Boulevard Malesherbes, the public, who are admitted to visit them, are drawn in boats. The stream of water is about ten feet wide and five feet deep. The rapidity of the current, when there has been no rain-storm, is about two miles an hour. When there is a sudden rain-storm they fill up so rapidly and the current is so swift that the workmen are obliged to hurry into the "refuges," to save their lives. These "refuges" have been only lately built, or cut, rather, into the sides, and previous to their construction workmen were not unfrequently drowned. On the sides of the stream of water there are pavements for walking, about three and a half feet wide, laid with flagstones. On these the workmen walk and pull their boats, and carry their implements for dragging. In the sewers having only five feet width of water current, like that of the Rue de Rivoli, iron bands are fastened to the edges of the side pavements, or walks, and the wheels of the cars which span the water run on these flat iron rails.

The cars are quite elegant and spacious affairs. There is a front transverse seat for three; a middle longitudinal seat for six, back to back, and a posterior transverse seat for three. In the front are fixed two handsome lamps, and by poles projecting over the pavement four men, two behind and two before, propel the vehicle easily at a rapid trot. There are two or three dozen of these boats and cars for the use of invited guests, and their rapid passage through these mysterious subterranean passages is not the least curious of the scenes one passes through in this life. The fact is there were various suggestive remarks made about another life which singularly added to the chilliness of the place.

On the walls of these sewers are placed the water pipes for drinking purposes, and telegraphic wires for the use of the sewers and for the secrets of the Government. These sewers look, in fact, as if they were intended by M. HAUSSMANN to play a *rôle* in a revolution, if we are ever to have another. The telegraphic wires are here in safety; soldiers might be marched in secret from one part of the city to another, treasures secretly carried away, and last but not least, individuals might thus easily escape from arrest. The whole affair is quite suggestive in a military and political point of view.

The water is not offensive to the smell; it is not limpid, and of course looks black. But it is rarely thick enough to need the help of the workmen in moving on. The deposit at the bottom is removed in the boats, and, like the water itself, is distributed on the plain of St. Denis for manure.

M. HAUSSMANN may well be proud of his underground circulation. MALAKOFF.

OBITUARY.

Death of Hon. David Wilmot.

From the Philadelphia Press, March 19.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT died at his residence in Towanda, on Monday last, after an illness of six days. To those who have been observant of him during the past half-dozen years the announcement of his decease will cause no surprise, as it was manifest that his health was gradually wasting under a severe nervous prostration. He was born in Bethany, Wayne County, in this State, Jan. 20, 1814; was educated at an academy in that town, and subsequently read law, first in the office of Hon. WM. JESSUP, in Montrose, and afterward in the office of Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, in Wilkesbarre. In 1844 he was chosen to represent the then Twelfth District in Congress; was reëlected in 1846, and again in 1848. It was during his second term that he became distinguished as a champion of liberty, through the celebrated "Proviso" which bears his name. In 1852 he was chosen presiding Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, which position he resigned (in 1854) on his acceptance of the Free-Soil Party's nomination for Governor. He was subsequently reëlected, however, and continued to fill the position with marked ability until his election to the United States Senate in 1861. In 1863 he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Claims by President LINCOLN, which position he has vacated by his death. Some years ago Mr. WILMOT's name was one of the most prominent in Pennsylvania, and was often mentioned in connection with the Vice-Presidency. The Wilmot Proviso at one time held in the public mind the position the Reconstruction acts do now, or which the Nebraska bill did just previous to the war. For some time past, however, Mr. WILMOT has abstained from active politics, and in history his reputation will be identified rather with the pre-rebellion times than with to-day.

A ROMANTIC STORY.—The Oxford (Ohio) *Citizen* gives the details of a tragedy which recently occurred near Mount Carmel, Franklin County, Ind. A young girl, the daughter of wealthy parents, who was educated at one of the seminaries in Oxford, fell in love with a young farmer who was quite poor. The parents forbade her to have anything to say to him, but they managed to exchange letters through the assistance of a young minister. Finally, they proposed to elope, but the go-between became enamored of the lady, and prevailed on her to run off with him instead of the farmer. They eloped and were married. The grief of the farmer knew no bounds. Determined upon revenge, he armed himself with a revolver, and vowed that the young divine should die for his treachery. A couple of weeks ago the rivals met, and the farmer openly shot down the destroyer of his happiness.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Meeting of the Commissioners—A Criminal Sent to this Country by the British Authorities—The Subject Referred to Secretary Seward.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was held yesterday afternoon. The proposals for the erection of the new office building on Third-avenue were opened. The lowest bid was, for the mason-work, $31,000; for the carpenter-work, $19,000. The highest, for the former, $49,500; for the latter, $28,275. Messrs. RENWICK & SANDS, the architects for the Department, were instructed with reference to the bids, as follows:

Resolved, That the architect of the Central-office Building be directed to examine and report on the proposals, this day opened, for the erection of that building, setting forth the names of the bidders, the amount of their propositions, and the professional ability and character of the lowest bidders of each class.

The work will be commenced immediately after Messrs. RENWICK & SANDS report, and a decision thereupon by the Commissioners.

OUT-DOOR POOR.

The applications for relief during the past few days, since the opening of Spring weather, have fallen off rapidly, showing clearly that those only in extreme need made this demand for help. The Commissioners adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That at the expiration of the present month the distribution now being made to out-door poor be discontinued; that a full examination with reference to the condition and requirements be given to all subsequent applications, and the course to be pursued in each case made subject to the action of the Commissioners.

AN EXPATRIATED CRACKSMAN.

Yesterday a sturdy, broad-shouldered Englishman, named JOHN EAGAN, presented himself before the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, Mr. KELLOCK, and applied for assistance. He acknowledged that he was a thief by profession, having obtained distinguished honors in London, the place of his nativity and his alma mater. He had "done time" in seven or eight English prisons, and for his last offence had been confined for several years, but ultimately was liberated on a "ticket of leave," on promising to come to this country. The Prison Association in London secured him a passage to this port, allowing him to take with him what he had earned while in prison. He says he has tried hard to obtain work here, but has failed. He further says that he wont starve, and he says with emphasis that if he is forced to steal "he'll do damage in this town." He says he has been offered by leading professionals since he came here $100 a week and good clothing *if he will only go to work*. He doesn't want to do this if he can help it. The matter, as may be seen from the following communication, has been referred to higher authority by the Board. In the meantime our professional emigrant will be taken care of at the workhouse on Blackwell's Island:

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1868.

Hon. William Seward, Secretary of State:

DEAR SIR: I respectfully inclose the affidavit of JOHN EGAN, who states that he was imprisoned at Portsmouth, England, on conviction of highway robbery with violence, and that on his discharge he was shipped by officers of the British Government to this port. He has applied to this Department for food and clothing, stating that he is unable to obtain work and must again commit crime or starve. He has been committed to the workhouse to await such action as may be taken in the matter.

GEO. KELLOCK,
Superintendant Out Door Poor.

City and County of New-York, ss.: JOHN EGAN being duly sworn, deposes and says, that in the year 1854 he was tried and convicted in a criminal court in the City of London, England, for picking pockets, and sentenced to serve four years in a prison on the Isle of Wight; that subsequently, and during the month of April, 1861, in said City of London, after having fully served four years, he was again tried and convicted of a charge of highway robbery with violence, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Portsmouth Prison; that within a few weeks of the expiration of said seven years he received "a ticket of leave" from said prison and repaired to the City of London, where, through the instrumentality of officers of the British Government, he was shipped to the City of New-York; that he has been in this country for about nine days, during which time he has diligently sought employment, but has been unable to find any; that his money having become exhausted, and being friendless, he must starve or commit crime.

his
JOHN X EGAN.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 19th day of March, 1868.
GEO. KELLOCK, Notary Public.

The above matters were those of most interest which came before the Commissioners.

The Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church Cemetery.

Among the changes taking place at the present time on this island is that of transferring the remains from the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church Cemetery, in Houston, between Eldridge and Forsyth streets. The notice published in the TIMES, calling upon claimants to come forward and identify the remains of their relatives preparatory to removal to the new burial-place in Cypress Hills Cemetery, or to such other place of final repose as they may select, has been the means of bringing a number of citizens to the office of the Treasurer of the Collegiate Dutch Church for the purpose set forth. Mr. PHYFE, the Treasurer, and Mr. DUNSHEE, the Sexton of the North Dutch Church, receive the applications and pursue the necessary investigations with a patience and courtesy which commands the admiration of all applicants. As a general thing ladies and gentlemen calling to inquire about the burial-places of their ancestors betray considerable anxiety, and some of them not a little emotion. Under these circumstances the duties to be performed by the gentlemen named are of a very delicate nature; but they seem to be fully equal to the task, and receive the thanks of the applicants. Mr. DUNSHEE, the son of the gentleman named, and Sexton of the Lafayette-place Church, has charge of the removal of the remains at the cemetery, and he is proceeding with his duties in the same accommodating spirit.

The plan adopted for carrying out the object in view is to confine to Mr. DUNSHEE, Jr., all the details of finding remains and disposing of them, preparatory to reinterment, instead of delegating private sextons from all quarters to dig at random, without regard to other remains which they might not want to find. Mr. DUNSHEE has adopted the same method as was pursued in the removal of the remains from the graves and vaults of the Old Brick Church, viz.: beginning at one corner of the ground, and digging along gradually, taking all remains as they are approached, and preserving intact, or as nearly as possible, the ashes of the dead, and arranging them in boxes, which are marked with the locality in which they were found, and where possible the names or records from coffin plates. Every precaution is being taken to avoid the unnecessary displacement of a single bone. It was thought that if sextons were allowed to enter the cemetery in a promiscuous manner, and dig at random for special remains, tramping all others beneath their feet, the work desired to be accomplished would prove in great measure a failure, while it would be the cause of much dissatisfaction.

The cemetery in Houston-street was purchased by NICHOLAS COOK on the 20th of August, 1796. At that time, and long after, that region was regarded as distant from the City, and it is regarded as probable that numbers of persons who died of yellow fever in 1819, and of cholera in 1822, were buried there. Of course, as the disinterment progresses the names of many illustrious dead will be restored to the memory of descendants who love to trace the history of their relatives of the olden time.

Seamen's Wages—Meeting of the Seamen's Protective Union.

A well-attended meeting of this body, representing about 3,000 of the seamen who go to and from this port, was held yesterday afternoon at the Shakespeare Hotel, in New-Chambers-street. The Chairman stated the meeting was called for the purpose of obtaining for seamen a just remuneration for their labors.

Mr. JOHN BRADY, the first speaker, said that the organization had been formed for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the Mariner, and lessening his grievances. He urged persistent effort until that object should be attained, and bade his audience remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." He favored the custom of seamen shipping themselves, and not being shipped by shipping masters.

Mr. FRANCIS OLIVER said that when seamen received good wages they are respected like other members of society, and become the equals of mechanics. They were shipped for $25 per month when the workers along shore receive from 40 cents to 60 cents per hour. They should be able to lay by a sufficiency for their old age.

Ex-Assemblyman DANIEL LEAMY said that the effort should enlist the coöperation of every well-meaning man. The mariner, tossed on the watery plain, learned to forget the prejudices of his fellows on shore, and by association with men of every race and clime became the true cosmopolitan. The speaker expatiated on the benefits of commerce and the importance of the benefits of mariner's labors. He saw around him the faces of many who had experienced the hardships of the mariner's life and who could best sympathize with him.

Mr. HERMAN SCHULTE, of Porter Council, said that wages had been reduced from $50 per month to $25, and he had met persons who desired a further reduction to $18 per month. Under such wages the seaman could not support his wife unless she became a laundress or a shame to the community.

A preamble was then read, setting forth the expenses incidental to a seaman's life, and resolutions were adopted demanding the following rates of wages after April 1, 1868: To the ports of Northern and Western Europe, $35 per month and $35 in advance; to Western Africa or the East coast of South America, $30 per month and $30 in advance; the same to the West Indies; East of the Cape of Good Hope or to any port on the Pacific, $25 per month and $50 in advance; to any of the Atlantic ports or British American ports, $30 and $30 in advance; to any port along our Atlantic coast, $30 per month and $15 in advance.

This closed the proceedings and the meeting was adjourned.

Destruction of the Spuyten Duyvel Creek Rolling Mill—A Fireman Injured.

Shortly before midnight of Wednesday a fire occurred in the large rolling mill at Spuyten Duyvel, in Westchester County, owned and occupied by Messrs. LAWRENCE & BARRY, the flames spreading so rapidly that before they were checked the entire building and machinery were destroyed, causing an estimated loss of about $65,000, fully covered by insurance in City and suburban companies. While Metropolitan Engine Company No. 38, located at the corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, was preparing to start for the fire, and before the driver could mount to his seat, one of the members threw open the doors, when the horses started forward. MICHAEL SNYDER, foreman of the Company, was standing in front of the engine, and was knocked down and run over, the wheels breaking a leg and his left arm, besides crushing several ribs. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where he remains in a precarious condition. Mr. SNYDER was formerly a Police-Sergeant and a member of the Board of Councilmen. He was made foreman of Company No. 38 on the organization of the Metropolitan Department, and acted as Superintendent of the Harlem District. On gaining the street the horses ran up Tenth-avenue at a headlong pace, demolishing several lamp-posts before they were checked. The engine was seriously damaged.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RIVER NAVIGATION.—The steamer *Connecticut*, of the Troy line, which has been renovated and refurnished, will make her first trip from this City on Sunday night, leaving from the foot of Spring-street. The *St. John*, of the People's line, will resume her trips early next week. The *Daniel Drew*, of the Albany day line, will also leave about the same time. The other North River boats are in readiness, and will take their places as soon as the river shall be sufficiently free of ice. The 11 o'clock night boat from New-York to New-Haven will resume her trips for the season on Monday, 23d inst., arriving in New-Haven in time for early morning trains. The steamer *Continental* will leave New-York at 3:15, instead of 4 P. M.

ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this Society the following gentlemen were elected its officers for the ensuing year: Col. J. H. Puleston, banker, President; John Phillips, merchant, First Vice-President; John T. Davies, Second Vice-President; Wm. Lewis, Treasurer; Wm. B. Jones, No. 254 Broadway, Corresponding Secretary; John James, Recording Secretary; James Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Benevolence. The St. David is one of our oldest and most worthy societies, doing its good work in a quiet and unostentatious manner.

A CARMAN SWINDLED.—JOHN SMITH, a carman, living at No. 25 Watts-street, was engaged a few days ago to carry four pieces of doeskin cloth, worth $300, from No. 20 Chambers-street, and deliver them to D. S. MURRAY & Co., at No. 56 Duane-street. SMITH did as he was directed, and on entering the premises shouted out "Murray." A young man came forward, and representing that he was employed by the firm, obtained possession of the goods. It was ascertained yesterday that he was a "sharper."

A STRANGER SWINDLED.—ERNEST HEUBNER, an emigrant, came from Ward's Island Monday, with $100 in gold in his possession. He was soon after induced to enter a concert saloon, No. 20 Bowery, where MARY SMITH plied him with wine and cider, at $3 a bottle, and he also settled a board bill for $20 at No. 61 Bayard-street. As he lost all his money, he caused the girl's arrest, but she was discharged by Justice DOWLING, because the complainant did not tell a coherent story.

A STRANGE BURIAL-PLACE.—The body of an infant was discovered yesterday morning by Officer HOYLAND, of the Thirtieth Precinct, buried beneath the basement floor of the house occupied by TIMOTHY CASEY, in Manhattan-street, near Ninth-avenue. CASEY was arrested, and confessed that he had deposited the remains of his child as found, being unable to employ an undertaker. The Coroner was notified.

SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—At 12 o'clock yesterday JOHN MCDERMOTT, aged 50, and residing at No. 99 East Sixth-street, fell off a scaffold hanging on the rear of No. 101 Seventh-avenue, which he was engaged in painting. The man fell from the third story to the flagging on the basement floor, sustaining severe internal injuries. He was taken home by the Police.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the remains of SAMUEL O. DARE, a night watchman on a canal-boat near Pier No. 3 East River, who has been missing since Tuesday, were found floating in the water near the boat. It is supposed that he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest at the late residence of the deceased, No. 33 Washington-street.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—This evening, in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, (near Division-street,) Mr. OSBORN, the "reformed rum-seller," from Providence, R. I., will address a public meeting on Temperance. Other good speakers will also be present.

LARCENY OF FURS.—HENRY SMITH, a circus performer, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, on a charge of stealing two valuable lap-robes and other articles from the stable at No. [illegible]-street. The prisoner was remanded to the Station-house in Leonard-street.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN, at the New-York Hospital, over the body of DENNIS EARLY, a longshoreman, who died from the effects of injuries received a few weeks ago, when a bale of cotton fell on him. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FIRE IN WEST BROADWAY.—A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the apartments of JOHN DULURE, in the rear of No. 93 West Broadway. The flames were extinguished with slight damage by Hook and Ladder Company No. 8. The flames originated from a defective flue.

BOOK-MAKING AND BOOK-USING.—A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., is announced to lecture on "Book-making and Book-using" at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue, this evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Early yesterday morning JOHN ST. JOHN, residing in Flood's-alley, near Johnson-street, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. His wife, however, frustrated the attempt by striking up the pistol, and finally succeeded in securing the weapon. ST. JOHN then leaped out of the second-story window, but was uninjured by the fall. Officer CHAMBERS, of the Forty first Precinct, assisted Mrs. ST. JOHN in securing the man, and he was locked up in the Station-house. In the morning an examination of ST. JOHN by physicians showed that he was suffering from a fit of *delirium tremens*, caused by a too sudden reaction produced by keeping the temperance pledge which he signed last Sunday night after a long indulgence in intoxicating liquor. He was conveyed to the hospital at Flatbush.

CLEANING THE STREETS.—The contractors for cleaning the streets of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards have arranged to clean Fulton-street, from the City Hall to the ferry, once a week, and are to sweep it as well as shovel up the dirt. The streets of the city are in a shamefully dirty condition.

THE PILGRIM AT THE ATHENÆUM.—The "Pilgrim" exhibition, announced for this evening at the Brooklyn Athenæum, is unavoidably postponed, and will take place on Monday evening next, when the tickets sold can be used or the money will be refunded.

NEW-JERSEY.

PARDON OF DE MOTT, BRANNAN AND DONNELLY.—The Court of Pardons now in session at Trenton, have granted a pardon to the three young men, DE MOTT, BRANNAN and DONNELLY, confined in the Hudson County Jail for the past nine months on conviction for having, in connection with a number of other young men, committed an outrage on LIZZIE MCKEON, a girl of bad repute. The prisoners were sentenced to four months in jail and to pay fines varying from $500 to $800. The prisoners will be released from confinement as soon as the necessary papers are forwarded by the Secretary of State.

AN INDIGNANT DOCTOR.—Dr. THOMAS W. MORROW having, as is alleged, obstructed the sidewalk in front of his premises at the Newkirk House, Hudson City, was notified by a policeman to remove the same, and told the guardian of the public peace to go to an exceedingly warm place. The Doctor was taken before Recorder ALDRIDGE and fined $5, to which he demurred, and wanted to appeal. Being given the choice of paying $5 or ten days in prison, he concluded to settle up.

A DAY'S SHOOTING.—Two young men, E. P. BOYCE *alias* Beach and A. COLEMAN, of Jersey City, were caught gunning in the woods in the Fourth Ward, Hudson City, on Wednesday afternoon, and, being taken before Recorder ALDRIDGE, were fined $5 each for violating a city ordinance.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Oyer and Terminer—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Morgan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
1568	Willis vs. Mayer et al.	3078	Hamilton vs. Martin et al.
1706	Haynes vs. Sanse.	3736	Flynn vs. Tilton et al.
2610	Atwater vs. Lovett.	3868	Bradley vs. De Lavalette.
2794	Bank of Toronto vs. Chace.	3942	Chace vs. Cushing.
3026	Harper, Jr., et al vs. Taylor et al.	4066	White vs. Moore.
3044	Wood et al vs. Baker et al.	4044	Kirby vs. McFarland.
3050	Oberszy et al vs. Bayersdorfer.	4066	Bayley vs. Phelps.
3052	Same vs. Same.	4096	Pierrez et al vs. Green.
3116	Grannis vs. Cooper.	4198	Lann vs. Kent.
316.	Secor et al vs. Spielman et al.	4206	Claflin vs. Gerner.
3176	Olivett et al vs. Reed.	4216	Gibson vs. Dodge et al.
3156	Tilt vs. Wolfsohn et al.	4222	Mayer vs. Simmons et al.
3238	Biss et al vs. Levi Impled.	4238	Eising vs. Deim et al.
3242	Gallar vs. Gregan.	4236	Bailey vs. Pitts. & El. Coal Co.
3272	Mussey vs. Coleman et al.	4352	Gt. Western Ins. Co. vs. Thayer.
3608	Morgan et al vs. Olden et al.	4351	Lord vs. Chapman.
		4378	Crawford vs. Solomon.
		4379	Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
3819	Grt. West. Ins. Co. vs. Koop et al.	3296	McDonald vs. Wicks.
3869	Housman vs. Van Praag.	3691	Sherman vs. Havens.
4031	Leitner vs. Schirmer.	3701	Hamilton vs. Martin.
4139	Schaefer vs. Same.	3711	Wolf vs. Latorcade.
4075	Grt. West. Ins. Co. vs. McCool.	3717	Burrington, Jr., vs. Hadfield.
4005	Secor et al. vs. Bailey et al.	3853	Starin vs. Newkirk.
4165	Macauley vs. Farrell.	3883	De Voe vs. Birch.
1369	Reid et al. vs. Stewart.	3995	Roach vs. Poznanski.
2035	Humphrey et al. vs. Bach.	4043	Vincent vs. N. Y. and Gal. L. M. Co.
2235	Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.	4167	Coiell vs. Higley.
2487	Fromm vs. Murray.	4235	Reilly vs. Pond.
2705	Raphael vs. Comant.	4239	Langerman vs. Haskell.
2873	Currey et al. vs. Van Vleck.	4317	Brayton vs. Schweitzer.
3009	Shears et al. vs. Bates et al.	4321	Mordaunt vs. Powell.
3053	Broadwell vs. Hoffner.	4323	Herman vs. Lowenstein.
3083	Kendall Man. Co. vs. Van Bokkelen.	4333	E. R. Nat. Bank vs. Cleveland.
3091	Bogt vs. Hirnitz.	4359	Detmold vs. Heckscher.
		4373	Kaurman vs. Eickborn
		4377	Underhill vs. Bond.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Set Down Causes.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
258	Lowden vs. Lowden.	187	Cameron vs. Buckmaster.
99	Toklas vs. Sheyer.		
146	Gardner vs. Thomson.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
61	Watson vs. Gardiner.	131	Doherty vs. Durack.
71	Garpies vs. Blackwell.	142	Michon vs. Groux.
99	Peabody vs. Hart.	143	Shoup vs. Ludlow.
101	Kinnier vs. Kinnier.	144	Morgan vs. Same.
102	Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Corn Exchange Bank.	148	Fuchs vs. Fuchs.
105	Stokes vs. Johnson.	166	Whitcan vs. Barry.
108	Marcon vs. Baron.	169	Massey vs. Pulman.
112	Andrews vs. Glenville W. Co.	177	Bissell vs. Bissell.
113	Turner vs. Parker.	185	Sawyer vs. Chambers.
115	Gregory vs. De Groot.	196	Allen vs. Allen.
119	Nugar vs. Montana Mill Co.	207	Oddie vs. Goodyear.
128	Tracy vs. Altamayer.	212	Flynn vs. Tilton.
		234	—— vs. ——.
		235	—— vs. ——.
		236	—— vs. ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2399	Gray vs. Underwood et al.	3915	Heins vs. Green.
3541	Finnegan, adm'x., vs. Nottbeck.	3525	Thurston vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
3879	Frank et al. vs. Beimler.	3201	Corcoran, adm'r, vs. Bliss.
3685	Johnson vs. Tappen et al.	3259	Clevy vs. Meinken.
2875	Stephens vs. West et al.	3277	McSweeny vs. Pursell.
3705	McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.	3699	Solomon vs. Central Park and North and East River RR. Co.
3553	Baum et al. vs. Rauth.	3723	Dupe vs. Genin.
3663	Cranston vs. Moury.	3725	Van Wagenen vs. Merrill.

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3760	Doupe vs. Genin.	3688	Toledo, Logansport and N. J. R. R. Co. vs. Hawkes.
1774	Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.	3742	Larkin vs. Hudson Riv. R. R. Co.
3394	Reynolds vs. Oterson.	1490	Baltz et al. vs. Gudeman.
2618	Sturges vs. N. J. Steam Navigation Co.	3860	Turnbull vs. Enos.
3834	Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.	3862	Janeway vs. Newman.
3854	Smoek et al. vs. Luyster.	3864	Auferman vs. S. W. Pacific R. R. Co.
3858	Stohr, by gdn., vs. Crotz.	3866	Wells vs. Rhinelander, &c.
		3868	Coulter vs. Willard.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
560	Flynn vs. Williams.	490	Brown vs. Cooley.
561	Bourdon vs. Weil.	——	Taylor vs. Carey.
516	Mayer vs. Viele.	464	Tasto vs. Archibald.
518	Walker vs. Alport.	582	Murphy vs. Bucking.
575	Fleischman vs. Hollaker.	583	East River Nat. Bank vs. Falls.
576	Wallach vs. Hungerbuhler.	584	Ralph vs. Guard.
578	Eisner vs. Chamberlain.	585	Maurer vs. Hoffman.
——	Sands vs. Snow.	586	Kerrigan vs. Nicholson
527	Cunningham vs. Curley	587	Fiese vs. Ree.
488	Stewart vs. Bayard.	591	Ten Eyck vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
550	Hemmes vs. Popp.	592	Nieman vs. Ahrens.
512	Tucker vs. Sanger.	593	Thompson vs. Bergen.
515	Bostwick vs. Brooklyn S. O. Co.	594	Courchet vs. Gray.
548	Collenberg vs. Cecil.	595	Connor vs. Reichert.
		596	Quigley vs. Higgins.
		597	Sython vs. Aarons.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
1750	Tunks et al. vs. Baur.	1401	Layton vs. France et al.
402	Hyman vs. Franklin.	1402	Layton vs. France et al.
2021	Merrill et al. vs. Ehrhart.	1847	Carter vs. Rodman.
1800	Fitzpatrick et al. vs. Kaestner.	2082	Brod vs. Lieder.
2057	Parker vs. O'Callagan.	2049	Bull's Head Bank vs. Simonson et al.
1769	Kennedy et al. vs. Leighten.	2043	Bull's Head Bank vs. Harmann et al.
1789	Burtis vs. Thomas.	2069	Rawls et al. vs. Elliott et al.
1731	Cohn et al. vs. Solomon.	946	Camen vs. Lacy.
1907	Johnston et al. vs. Green, &c.	1560	Puppaner vs. Holt, Jr.
		2141	Bonynge vs. Fine.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

One-Hour Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
1804	Smith vs. Masten, Jr.	1239	Reiz vs. Jerner.
2156	Sloane et al. vs. Ree.	162	Quinn, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
2183	Smith vs. Lovell.	1622	Daly vs. Simpson.
2162	Stainsby vs. Frazee's Metallic Lifeboat Co.	2197	Troume vs. Strong et al.
1552	Lain vs. Hall.	2062	Munroe, &c., vs. Phyles, &c.
2032	Salomon vs. Salomon.	2153	Stears vs. Genet.
1732	Cohen vs. Rylander.		
1914	Horspool vs. Tate.		
2017	Bedell vs. Libby, &c.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russel, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. John McGovern; cruelty to animals.
The People vs. John McNally; grand larceny.
The People vs. Joseph Costello; grand larceny.
The People vs. Edward Brady, grand larceny; John McKenna, receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. George Howard; grand larceny.
The People vs. Fredrick Bergman; grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas P. Jeaks; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Murphy, John Reilly; grand larceny.
The People vs. Frank Farrell, James Foster, George M. Gonzales; burglary and grand larceny.
The People vs. Godfrey Nachman; burglary.
The People vs. Thos. Day, Henry Maier; rape.
The People vs. John Shuter; assault and battery, felony.
The People vs. Matthew Maher, Edward Lord; attempted burglary.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Lott, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
197	Milton National Bank vs. Cloherty.	210	Hanna vs. Davis.
198	Holcomb vs. Scales.	211	Hawkins vs. Bogert.
199	Aller vs. Lincoln.	212	Forrester vs. Abbot.
200	Finke vs. Reade.	214	Boune vs. Charlick.
201	Phelps vs. North.	216	Knilder vs. Conkling.
202	Enright vs. Horan.	217	Phœnix Insurance Co. vs. Leary.
204	Bergeman vs. Buesner.	218	Harding vs. Burns.
205	Bishop vs. Knipfing.	219	Pratt vs. Spinola.
206	Doherty vs. Muller.	219½	—— vs. ——.
209	McGrath vs. Mitchell	220	Diossy vs. Livingston.
		114	Cleland vs. Thompson.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
62	Shannon vs. Lowber.	4	Cassidy vs. Tighe.
63	Same vs. Same.	148	Miller vs. Doherty.
74	Thompson vs. Thornton.	93	Keenan vs. Chappel.
139	Latimer vs. Bewler.	179	Fallon vs. Farley.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE ACT—CORPORATION REVENUE COLLECTORS—INCOME TAX—ALIENS—STATE TAXATION—THE GENERAL POWER TO TAX.

Northern Central Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John G. Jackson.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. The defendant in error, a foreigner and a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, sued the plaintiff in error for $2,650, the amount of its coupons due on Bonds of the Company, and held by him, and which were overdue and unpaid and which was admitted. Upon demand made the Company offered to pay the amount, less five per cent. income tax to the United States, and three mills upon each bond reserved to the State of Pennsylvania, under the laws of that State. The defendant in error refused to accept payment allowing such deductions.

Upon the trial, the plaintiff in error gave in evidence the deed of trust or mortgage securing the bonds; the articles of union consolidating into one company corporations chartered by the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the proceedings of those corporations authorizing and assenting to the legislation of those States to effect such a union, and then prayed the Court to instruct the jury that by force of the act of Congress of 1864, holders of bonds, wherever resident, are liable to pay the deduction of five per cent., and also by the laws of Pennsylvania, to pay the additional three mills on each bond; and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the amount of the coupons less the eight per cent. specified. The Court refused so to instruct, but charged the jury that if they shall "find from the evidence that at the commencement of this suit the plaintiff (defendant here) was the lawful holder of coupons representing interest due on bonds of the defendant, held by him, and that the plaintiff, when he purchased such bonds, was a British subject, and resided in Ireland, and that he now resides there, the plaintiff is entitled to recover the amount of such coupons, without deductions." In accordance with this instruction the jury found for the plaintiff, (defendant here.)

The Company appealing from the judgment entered in that verdict, submit that the language of the act of June 30, 1864, covers by express language the whole question so far as the national tax is concerned. It enacts that railroad and other companies indebted for any money for which bonds or other evidence of indebtedness have been issued, upon which interest is stipulated to be paid, or coupons representing the interest, &c., "shall be subject to and pay a duty of five per cent. on the amount of all such interest or coupons, dividends, whenever the same shall be payable." And it then adds, "and said companies are hereby authorized to deduct and withhold from all all payments on account of interest, or coupons and dividends, due and payable as aforesaid, the duty of five per cent." And the same section provides that the payment of the amount of the duty so deducted from the interest or coupons, "shall discharge said company from the amount of the dividend, or interest or coupon, on the bonds or other evidence of their indebtedness, so held of any person or party whatever, except where said companies may have contracted otherwise." It is insisted that this language is plain, and not susceptible in itself of misconstruction. It applies in terms to all coupons of the classes named, and to all holders of such coupons, without any other exception or reservation than the obvious one of cases covered by special contracts. No exception is in terms made in favor of aliens. Upon doing as directed by the act the company is discharged from that amount of the interest or coupons on the bonds "so held by any person or party whatever." To the suggestion that this act should be considered in conection with the act of March, 1865, which excepts aliens from its operation, it is submitted that the two sections do not conflict, nor is there any obscurity in the language of either, which calls for the aid of the other in interpreting its meaning. Because, in a general classification of persons who are taxable, aliens are excepted, is no reason why, in special cases, they should not be taxed. As a class, they are not taxed, because neither their persons nor their estates are within the control of, or derive any benefit from the Government imposing the tax. But the real or personal property of a non-resident alien is conceded to be proper subject for taxation at the place where it is located, because of the protection and other benefits conferred upon it by the taxing power. Although the plaintiff (below) in this case may not have any property located in this country, he is the holder of bonds, the payment of which is wholly and solely secured to him by property located here, and while this Government extends the *ægis* of its protection and the benefit of its institutions and laws over the property and franchises out of which the bonds are to be paid, there is no reason why it should not, for such protection, and to the extent of his interest in the property so protected and benefitted, demand of the plaintiff (although an alien, and as such exempted from the general income tax of the act of 1865) an equivalent in the shape of a tax under the act of 1864. The fact, therefore, that the one act distinguishes between foreigners and citizens, does not necessarily show that in the special cases provided for in the other, the same distinction, even though not expressed in words, is intended to apply.

In regard to the tax claimed under the statutes of Pennsylvania, it is contended that the State intended the tax, and that the decision in Moltby *vs.* R. and C. Railroad Company, (52 Penn., 140,) in the courts of that State, must be treated as having settled the question, the courts of the State being the authoritative expounders of its statutes. By that case it is determined that the State designed to tax, and has in fact taxed, these coupons, as well as those held by non-resident aliens or citizens of other States, or others; and further, that it designed to give, and has in fact given, to the corporations whose coupons are thus taxed, the authority to deduct from and claim as a credit upon all such coupons, by whomsoever held, the amount of the tax thus imposed. If, therefore, the act of Congress in terms, and the statutes of Pennsylvania, as judicially interpreted by the courts of the State, equally direct the imposition of the tax, and equally authorize its deduction from the amount due on the coupons at the time of their payment, in all cases and by whomsoever held, it results that tax must be paid. It is also submitted that the tax is not upon the person or income of the alien, but upon his property, which in this case is a debt due the alien, as evidenced by the bonds of the Company.

The defendant in error, in support of the ruling of the Court below, insists that by the true construction of the Internal Revenue act of 1864, no attempt was made to tax the income of persons except of citizens of the United States wherever resident, and the incomes of residents whether citizens or not. Even if Congress had made an attempt to tax the incomes of foreigners resident in their own country, it would have been *ultra vires*. Every nation can tax its own subjects, wherever they may be, and all property within its territory, but cannot tax subjects of a foreign power who are not domiciled within its territory—nor can it tax the property of foreigners not within its limits.

A corporation in the United States, or individuals, when it or they borrow money from a foreigner abroad, by the transaction constitute a debt or chose in action, whose locality is always the locality of the creditor, and to tax it or the annual interest due on it, is to tax him, resident abroad, and not subject to the taxing power, for that which, in contemplation of law, is also outside the country. In fact, it is an extension of the taxing power beyond the United States, by taxing the property of those dealing with its citizens, and an invasion of the independence and sovereignty of foreign nations. The true principle is, that the laws of no nation can extend beyond its own territory, except so far as regards its own citizens. For the same reason the State of Pennsylvania had not the right to tax the coupons on bonds where both debtor and creditor were outside her territory, and neither of them her subjects. The Northern Central Railway is a Maryland corporation, and had no legal existence as such in the State of Pennsylvania.

J. Mason Campbell and Bernard Carter for plaintiff in error; Wm. J. Fisher and George H. Williams for defendant in error.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE SHERRY CASE.

The summing up in this case began yesterday morning.

Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON, in summing up for the claimants, said: This is a case of great consequence involving property to the extent of half a million of dollars, and in your verdict you determine the right to that property. This suit is brought in the name of the United States to confiscate the property of Lacave & Echecopar, on the ground that the firm have defrauded the Government of its just duties by fraudulently undervaluing their wines on the invoices. The speaker explained the duties on the different grades of wine as fixed by law, and said that, if Lacave & Echecopar bought the wine in Cadiz at 40 cents per gallon, it is their duty to invoice it at what it cost them, that is, at its actual market value. He read an extract from a charge of Judge BLATCHFORD in a similar case to verify his statement. Now, when Lacave & Echecopar invoiced their wine at $16, with 2½ per cent. commission did, they fraudulently undervalue their wine. This depends upon what was the actual market value of the wine in Cadiz. Lacave & Echecopar are not manufacturers, they are not producers of the wine; they buy the wine, and after the process shown in Court, of blending and adding a small quantity of spirits, at the cost of $2 per cask, it is ready to export. They are not manufacturers, but purchasers. Mr. Miln, one of the claimants, has claimed all the wine that he had not sold and received the purchasers' notes for, which notes he now holds to the amount of $20,000, but he had sold part of the wine to Wellington & Cox, and other parties, and they also became claimants in this case. The Government had seized the goods, even after the appraisers had certified that the goods were correctly invoiced, and accused the owners of fraud. But it had to be proved before the jury before the goods could be taken and the owners' good names clouded. The manner in which invoices should be made out was, that the exporter must make out three invoices and swear to them. The American Consul at Cadiz must certify that he knew the exporter was reliable, and that the wines were correctly valued; and without these invoices and certificates, the goods cannot be entered here. And in every exportation of this firm these invoices and certificates were sent. Any person might send goods to the New-York market without knowing exactly the market value. It is a willful and calculated undervaluation of the goods that makes it fraudulent. The law provides that when goods have been undervalued to not more than 10 per cent., the Custom house may impose a penalty, not confiscation; but bear in mind that when penalty is imposed the informer gets nothing. The Consul is sent to Cadiz to ascertain the true market value of articles sent to this country, and to get satisfactory evidence that the invoices are fair and correct. If he fails in doing his duty, he is liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment. And the Consul who has been on the spot year after year, and has made himself familiar with all the goods exported to this country, and who has certified to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of goods, is more capable of knowing the market value of this wine than Farwell or Henshaw & Marshall, who have never been in Cadiz.

Mr. STOUGHTON here read a letter from Lacave & Echecopar to the American Consul, which stated that it had been reported that they had undervalued their wines one half, and that other houses invoiced the same grade of wines for nearly double their prices, which they said was not so, as they invoiced even higher than some of other houses; but that nearly all invoices about at the same rates for the same grade of wine. The letter stated that they thought there had been some mistake by the Custom-house officers. Poor, simple men, said he, to think that our Government appoint men to responsible positions in the Custom-house because they are competent. To the victor belongs the spoils. We all know now absurd it was in those simple men to think as they did. Now, we have proven that the wine costs nearly $13, and with 15 per cent. profit, $16 per quarter cask, and they thought themselves within the law if they invoiced these wines at that, which is the fair actual market value. The Consul had possession of the books for several days, and after a strict investigation he was perfectly satisfied that the business of the house was fair and honest, and continued to certify to the correctness of the invoice. The Government say that the Consul had some knowledge of the alleged fraud. Its arms are long and fingers supple. Why did not they get evidence from Cadiz, or evidence to prove it here? They would not do that. Their course is to conceal the real truth, and by all means in their power, fair and foul, gain this forfeiture. It seems that in 1865 attention was called to these wines, as it was alleged that they were undervalued. Appraisers were ordered to examine and value the wine. Two invoices came on a vessel that they appraised on oath at $16 per quarter cask. Another invoice of the same wine on the same vessel was appraised at $20; that is an advance of $4 on the price on invoice. When the appraisers were pressed for the reason why they made this advance, they answered that they understood that the Government wanted to make it a test case, and so made the advance. The merchant appraisers appointed by the Government to assist the Custom-house appraiser, both, after a thorough examination and test of the wine; appraised it at its original invoice price, $16; that is, reduced it from $20 to $16. The appraiser that was first appointed by the Government was, for some reason not known, removed and another appointed in his place. The tribunal that appraised the wine called in competent and trustworthy witnesses, and after a thorough examination pronounced the wine to be rightly invoiced at $16. Now after the decision of this tribunal, which to my knowledge has always heretofore been respected, the wine has been seized. The decision of the tribunal did not please Farwell and his associates, so they repudiated the tribunal and seized the wines and still have possession of them. All the books and papers of Mr. Miln were taken, and have been locked up from him since December, 1866. A fortune is involved; the name and character of a merchant at stake. He is the only one that suffers; the informer cannot; the Government cannot. But the merchant is always the only one that suffers in cases like this one, whether he be guilty of fraud or not. Farwell went abroad to find out whether this wine was undervalued or not. He in June was in Cadiz—went to the cellars of these men, without telling who he was or anything about it. He went there, not as a Treasury agent, but for his own interest, and with the intention that if he did not find their wine undervalued he would worry and blackmail them. He wrote to Bensusan for wine, and Bensusan received his letter as he would one from any merchant, and answered it accordingly. Then, under the name of Jones, he writes to find what be can get fifty quarter-casks for. He was answered $17. On this transaction the claimants might safely rest their case. Jones asked if he ordered 100 casks if he could not get them for $16, instead of $17. In answer he was told that an octave and quarter-cask had been sent to him as samples, and that they would charge them on his order when he sent it. He was also informed that if he gave a large order their terms might be lowered to $16, as desired. Now this pretended merchant pretended he wanted the wine for the Montreal market, none of it to go to the United States, and Lacave & Echecopar offered to sell him the wine for $16.

Henshaw & Marshall, under the instructions of this informer, have testified that the wine was worth $30 a quarter cask, in Cadiz, and $32 in London. Jones next wrote to Lacave & Echecopar for wine; he wanted it at the lowest rates, and for the Montreal market. They answered that if he wanted 500 quarter casks, he might have them for $17, or 1,000 casks for $16 50, with the understanding that no part of it should go directly or indirectly to the United States, as they had made an agreement with parties in the United States that they would not sell one cask of the wine in Cadiz for the United States, but they would sell it to him for the Montreal market. Jones then wrote that he would probably order 200 casks, but that he now wished Lacave & Echecopar to send him samples, and agreed that no part of it should go to New-York or Boston, and wished them to put the samples as low as possible. In answer he was informed that the samples had been sent and invoiced at $16 50 per quarter cask. I have read you the correspondence between these two merchants and Farwell. I will now show the point of that correspondence. The theory of Farwell is that he believes that when he seized the wines and papers that the wine was undervalued. Now if he did not believe it, or the Government believe it, then one of the greatest outrages ever known has been committed. Is Farwell so wedded to his trade of spy and informer that he cannot live an honest life? Did he believe that this wine was undervalued when he was offered it in large quantities at $16 50? He says it is worth $28 in Cadiz. Henshaw and Marshall $32. Is he so wedded to his trade of informer that he would not honestly make thousands of dollars as he might have done according to his statement and that of Marshall and Henshaw, that the wine had a ready market in London at $32? He was offered large quantities of the wine at $16 50. Look at the money he might have made honestly. But no, he is wedded to his dishonest trade—that of a spy and informer. The theory of Farwell is that he was an agent of the Treasury Department. He was sent for information. He was a spy, and as a spy his honesty is questioned; for to have the qualities of a spy shuts him off from all intercourse with honest men, but as the old saying is, "honor among thieves." He had to make a report. But what would he have made if he had told the truth? Nothing. But he disguised the truth. He knew that the wine was honestly valued, but he would loose his fine situation if he so reported. He could make more money by doing what he is trying here to do. He went to London and there engaged to help him Marshall and Henshaw, and the three conspired to wrest this property from the hands of its lawful owners. Marshall, who had been employed for some time as witness, and has descended from a clerk to a sample-carrier, who at no time received more than $120 a year. He recommended Henshaw, who was a bankrupt. Two worthy tools for Farwell. Henshaw, who is not as old in some things as Marshall, acknowledged he got $15 in gold for over eighteen months, not for a case, but for a fixed time of employment. Over $8,000 in gold would pay any man to carry samples around. In the currency we have to live on, it is over $11,000. Marshall, who refuses to state what he gets, but it is presumed he gets the same as Henshaw, and these two witnesses get over $16,000 to testify in this case; Farwell, in his, honesty pays this amount to these men from the Treasury, and it comes from your pocket and mine. Honesty—as if that could be associated with a spy and informer, which means degradation. He made the bargain for $16,000 with these men to have them swear to a wine which they testify they had never seen at the time of the bargain. I leave the two witnesses Farwell and Escourva to you. One who has no earthly interest in the case, Farwell, who if these goods are forfeited will receive a quarter of a million and upward, one-fourth of the whole amount. My learned brother opened for the Government with conspiracy. He said two sets of invoices had been sent to California. Have you heard anything of them? He further stated that the appraisers, being mortal, might have made a mistake. It is a pity Henshaw and Marshall are mortal, and still a greater pity that Farwell is mortal. Marshall and Henshaw say that this wine is worth 80 cents in London, and that is all the evidence they have of the market value at Cadiz. Lacave & Echecopar only get $26 a cask for their wine here after all the risk and time they expend. Lacave & Echecopar are old men, who have lived in Cadiz all their lives. Don't you suppose they know what their wine will bring in London full as well as these $16,000 witnesses? And now, according to Henshaw and Marshall, these poor fraudulent merchants, by sending their wine here invoiced at $16, and getting but $26 for it after all their trouble, lose $6 a quarter cask on the 10,000 casks they send here; for they might have much easier sent it to London and get $32 for it. They lose thousands of dollars as they are now doing, and are in reality defrauding themselves. They sell wine here at 60c. per gallon, which the $16,000 gents say is worth 80c. per gallon at Cadiz. They sell wine here at 60c. when they can get 80c. for the same wine in London, on the authority of those valuable gentlemen, Henshaw & Marshall. Now in violation of all laws of justice and right, the Government has seized our papers and books, our private correspondence, which none of us like to have shown to others or known to others—some of which might be good for us to be known, some of which bad for us to be known. Take the correspondence of Miln as that of all other merchants. One letter refers to another, but the law will not permit that to be dragged up. You get the letters garbled, one here and one there. No one knows what has become of every one of the letters; they were bundled into a room and tumbled over by dozens of persons. They have claimed they would find proof of a conspiracy to undervalue the wine. Have they found proof of any such conspiracy? But have not Lacave & Echecopar not written that they wished the Government would fix a stated duty on the wine so as to be beyond question of undervaluing wine, and wished Miln and the other merchants would try and get the law amended to a specific duty on wine? Does this look as if they were in the habit of defrauding, as the prosecution alleges? Would they want a change when, as the Government says, they make thousands of dollars by the present law? Does this look like fraudulent motive, or like the remonstrance of men who wished the law so altered as to prevent any man that comes along from seizing their wine books and papers without provocation or reason? If the exporter knowingly undervalues his wine it is liable to forfeiture. A man who commits fraud is not generally a courageous man. Would they, if it had been fraud, have been likely to have done the same thing over again? When their wines were seized in Boston did they stop sending their wines here? No; but in their consciousness of right they continued sending their wines here, invoiced as before. And nearly all the wine in this seizure has been sent here since the seizure of the wine in Boston. Fraud is always done for an object, as you well know. A person writes to Lacave & Echecopar for some wine; they send it through their agents, as the purchaser is not known to them. They invoice the wine at Cadiz, for what it is worth there, say $30. They send it here with the instructions to their agents to get $50 for it in addition to the freight and duties. The agents deduct their commission of $2, and remit $48 to Lacave & Echecopar, who put the $18 in their pockets, as no one could expect them to sell wine for just what it cost them, and the $18 was their profit on the transaction. But Lacave & Echecopar sent as a present to Mr. Barnard, of Boston, an octave of Mansanilla. Was there anything strange in that? Barnard said he disliked the wine very much; that it tasted like camomile tea, and that he would not drink a quarter cask of it for $50; that it was inferior wine. The high-priced Henshaw & Marshall state that this Mansanilla is worth from $80 to $100 per butt. Poor Mr. De Visser, one day, had a friend of his, who was dining with him, who did not like his wine, and offered to get him some good wine from abroad, which he did, and he got the wine through Galwey & Casado, who were instructed to get $80 and charges for it. This wine was invoiced at $40, as being worth that at Cadiz, and Galwey & Casado, after deducting their commission, sent the balance to Lacave & Echecopar. Afterward this gentleman duplicated his order, which was received in the same manner in every way, and after this he sent for eight octaves of the wine, and received in the same manner as before. Now, what earthly reason could Lacave & Echecopar have to undervalue this wine, when the duties and freight were paid by the purchaser? The Court adjourned before Mr. Stoughton closed his argument.

THE ADMIRALTY CALENDAR.

The Court announced that the Admiralty Calendar would not be called until the 30th inst.

COLLISION—PERSONAL INJURY TO PASSENGER—RULES OF NAVIGATION AS TO STEAMERS CROSSING—TRAVELING ON SUNDAY—DAMAGES.

Ann Cavan vs. The Ferry-boat D. S. Gregory and The Steamboat George Washington.—This was an action to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by the libelant in a collision between the two steamboats, which happened about 10 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, Sept. 16, 1866. The libelant was on her way from Jersey City to New-York to attend church, and was a passenger on the ferry-boat, which was bound to her slip at Desbrosses-street. She was sitting in the cabin which was nearest New-York, on the port side of the boat, with her back against the partition, which separates the cabin from the carriage-way. The collision occurred about 200 yards from Pier No. 39 North River, which forms the lower side of the ferry-boats' slip, and was so severe that the stem of the *George Washington* cut in nearly at right angles clear through the cabin and the partition, knocking the libelant through the partition and upon the deck, breaking both of her legs, one of them in two places, and otherwise injuring her. The libel alleged that the collision was caused by the joint negligence of both boats, and claimed $10,000 damages. Each steamboat charged the fault of the collision exclusively upon the other. The *D. S. Gregory* alleged that while she was on her regular course, running about northeast, her pilot discovered the *George Washington* coming down the river in a southerly direction; that when the *Washington* was about 500 yards off a single whistle was blown to indicate the intention of the *Gregory* to go to the right, and her helm was ported; but the signal was disregarded by the *Washington*, which kept on with undiminished speed, at the rate of twelve miles an hour; that when she was about 300 yards off another single whistle was blown, and her engine was stopped, but the *Washington*, disregarding her signals, came on at full speed, not stopping her engine til she was within 15 or 20 yards, and struck her at right angles.

The *George Washington*, which was an excursion boat, bound from Christopher-street to Barclay-street, and then down the bay on an excursion, alleged on her part that she was going down in the usual track, and that the *Gregory* would, in the usual course, have passed under her stern; that she blew two whistles as the vessels approached each other, to notify the *Gregory* that she was going ahead of her, but the latter paid no attention, whereupon her engine was stopped and backed, but the collision could not be avoided.

The answer of the *Washington* set up as a separate defence, that the libelant could not recover because she was traveling on Sunday in violation of the law of the State.

Held by the Court—That the *Washington* having the *Gregory* on her starboard hand was bound to keep out of her way; (article 14 of the Rules of Navigation;) that she blew the two whistles because she thought that there was risk of collision; that these whistles do not seem to have been heard on board the *Gregory*, and, at any rate, were not attended to by her. Yet the *Washington* kept on with undiminished speed, and without any change of course, till she discovered that a collision must ensue. That the *Washington* in this course violated the rules of navigation. It was her duty to keep out of the way of the ferry-boat. Instead of this she ran directly with undiminished speed into her way. She had no right to dictate by signal to the ferry-boat what course the latter should pursue, much less had she a right when she found that her signal was not regarded, to persist in maintaining her course and her speed. When she gave her signal, indicating in her judgment risk of collision, she ought to have slackened her speed, or if necessary, stopped her engine and reversed it. Article 16 of the rules is imperative that every steam vessel approaching another vessel so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed, or if necessary, stop and reverse. The expression "risk of collision," as used in articles 14 and 16, has a different meaning from "immediate danger," as used in the 19th article. It means chance, peril hazard or danger of collision, and not immediate danger. And in view of the fact that the *Washington* apprehended peril of collision as manifested by her signal that she was going to adopt a certain course to avoid it, she cannot now be heard to say that there was not at the time she gave the signal any risk of collision. It was her duty at that time to have slackened her speed so as to have been controllable. If she had done so, she would have been able to fulfill her duty of keeping out of the way of the ferry-boat. Her failure to do so, makes her responsible for the collision. That as to the *Gregory*, it was her duty to have kept her course, but she changed it by going to eastward, and that change contributed to the collision and was not caused by any pressing danger so as to be within the exceptions of article 19. That even if she changed her course at such a distance from the *Washington* as to make it a course which she was entitled to keep under article 18, as against the duty of the *Washington*, under article 14, to keep out of her way as well after such change as before, still it was her duty, under article 16, to have slackened her speed and stopped and reversed her engine; that on the evidence she did not slacken her speed at all, but kept up full speed to the moment of the collision. That it is very plain on the evidence that each boat was attempting to head off the other. Neither would give way to the other. Whether each failed to hear the signal or signals given by the other or not, each saw plainly what the other was attempting to do, and each blindly and recklessly rushed into the impending peril. Each violated two of the clearly prescribed rules of navigation in regard to steam vessels, and each must bear the consequences of its acts. These views would equally apply if either or each vessel was prosecuting the other for damages caused by the collision. As respects the libelant, the obligation of the ferry-boat to her, growing out of the contract for carriage, to be guilty of no negligence from which she could suffer, was more immediate than the obligation of the *George Washington* toward the libelant. But the facts of the case are such as to make both vessels responsible to the libelant for the damages she suffered by the collision, which was caused by the contributing concurrent and coöperating negligence of both. She has a right to join both of them in one suit in the Admiralty, and have a decree therein against each or either for her damages. (The steamer *New Philadelphia*, 1 Black, 62, 76; *Gordon vs. the Mary Jane Vaughan* and the *Telegraph*, United States District Court, S. D., New-York, August, 1866; 20 N. Y. Rep., p. 492.) That the statute of New-York, which forbids traveling on Sunday, (1 Rev. Stat., part 1, chap. 20, tit. 8, art. 8, sec. 70,) excepts the case of a person going to church within a distance of twenty miles; that the libelant was within that exception; that, if she were not, it would be no objection to her right to recover, (23 How. 209;) that if such an objection could be set up in any case, it could scarcely be the policy of the law to permit it to be taken on behalf of a vessel which was at the time running as an excursion boat on Sunday and assisting in the violation of the very statute invoked. That as to the damages, the libelant herself paid out for care of herself $100, the surgeon's bill for attendance amounted to $613, and his services were worth that amount, and she received much care besides that was gratuitously bestowed, the value of which she is entitled to recover and an allowance of $1,000 for medical attendance and care and nursing is not an exaggerated amount. That she was earning at the time $12 a month and her board, as a domestic servant, and it is shown now that but for a charitable feeling on the part of friends she could earn nothing steadily, regularly and certainly. This is a loss of $144 a year, and, with board at $4 a week, it makes $456 a year. She was 40 years of age and the sum required at that age to produce an annuity of $456 is $4,881 48. That an allowance for pain and distress of mind and body sufficient to bring the damages up to the amount claimed in the libel is proper (15 N. Y. Rep. 415; 18 do. 534.)

Decree therefore for libelant against both vessels for $10,000 and costs.

For libelant, Mr. Van Santvoord and Mr. Adams; for the *Gregory*, Mr. Webster and Mr. Jackson; for the *Washington*, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

SENTENCE.

Solomon Cohen, convicted of having made a false return under the Internal Revenue law, was brought up for sentence, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and stand committed till paid.

THE FREEMAN CASE.

In the case of James B. Freeman, convicted of extortion, an application was made to admit him to bail, pending the argument of a motion for a new trial, which is to be heard before the full Bench. The Judge said that on the consent of the District-Attorney he would admit Freeman to bail in $5,000.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—MARCH 19.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE DEVLIN CASE.

In the case of John Devlin, recently convicted for an offence under the Revenue law, the prisoner will be called on to-morrow, and sentence pronounced.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.

The United States vs. Terence O'Brien.—The prisoner was indicted on a charge of having at various times during the year of 1867, carried on the business of distilling without having paid the special tax required by law; also with having removed spirits to places other than bonded warehouses. He pleaded not guilty and was held to bail in the sum of $1,500.

ILLEGAL DISTILLERY.

The United States vs. A Distillery and other property.—This action was brought to condemn a distillery and other property found at the premises No. 206 Jay-street, New-York. The witnesses examined for the Government were Inspectors Argus and Meade, and a gentleman from the Treasury Department, who swore that on the day of seizure the premises in question were entered in the evening, a still and a large quantity of mash seized on account of false entries in the books, and failure to pay the special tax and make the returns required by law. For the defence a man named Bolty and some workmen were sworn, who swore that the still burst and the mash had to be thrown away. The jury found a verdict condemning the goods.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—MARCH 19.

Before Judge Morgan and a Jury.

WHEN A COUNTER-CLAIM WILL NOT BE ALLOWED.

A. T. Stewart et al. vs. Minor H. Keith.—This was an action brought by A. T. Stewart & Co. against Minor H. Keith, of Brooklyn, to recover the sum of $1,150 22, for dry goods sold by the plaintiffs to the defendant, between the 10th of December, 1863, and the 1st of December, 1864.

The answer of the defendant admitted all the matters set forth in the complaint; but by way of counter-claim alleged that in June, 1866, the defendant applied to the plaintiffs to purchase of them a lot of goods, consisting of window curtains, for one Henry Meigs, of Santiago, Chili, South America; that the plaintiffs made and shipped said curtains to said Meigs; but on their arrival at Valparaiso, or on their way to Santiago, the boxes containing them were opened for the first time, when it was discovered that the curtains were faded and shop-worn, and that spikes and nails had been carelessly driven into said boxes and had penetrated into the curtains, thereby damaging and injuring them to the extent of $6,000. The original cost of the curtains was $14,257, which sum the plaintiffs had received before shipping them. The defendant claimed that he had sustained damage to the amount of $6,000, and asked for judgment against the plaintiffs for that sum.

The reply of the plaintiffs averred that the defendant was only the agent of Henry Meigs, in the purchase of the curtains; that they were manufactured under his personal superintendence, and were of the best quality and materials, and were carefully packed in zinc cases, hermetically sealed, and then put into wooden cases, and by the plaintiffs delivered to Messrs. Fabbri & Chauncey, No. 42 South-street, in this City, for shipment by them to said Henry Meigs. The reply also averred that the curtains were in good condition when shipped, and in no wise shop-worn or injured; and that the injury complained of in the answer, if it ever existed, was not caused by any negligence of the plaintiffs. And further, that the curtains were not the property of the defendant Keith, but belonged to said Meigs, and the defendant had no claim against the plaintiffs arising out of the purchase or sale thereof, and that such claim, if any existed, belonged to Meigs alone.

A commission was issued over two years ago by the defendant to examine witnesses in South America, but never was returned or heard from. The case has been postponed several times by the defendant for this reason, and on its being called again this morning, a further postponement was asked, but denied, when the plaintiffs took an inquest, and judgment was ordered in their favor against the defendant for the full amount claimed, with interest, $1,438 70, and five per cent. allowance.

For plaintiffs, Judge Hilton and Henry H. Rice; for defendant, C. N. Black.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 19.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Jane C. Boyle vs. Jesse H. S. Toothaker et al.—This was an action for damages for false imprisonment. In July, 1866, plaintiff was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Shandley on the affidavit of defendant, in whose employ plaintiff had previously been, charging her with having stolen a parasol from his store on the corner of Houston-street and the Bowery. Plaintiff was taken to the Station-house and detained there for about five hours. A subsequent examination of the charge before the magistrate resulted in the discharge of plaintiff as not guilty of the charge. Plaintiff claims that the arrest was instigated by defendant through malice, and alleges that it has been the means of injuring her character among those who were not cognizant of all the facts.

The defendant put in a general denial and attempted to show that he had probable cause for supposing the plaintiff guilty of the theft; that a parasol with his private mark on it, was found in plaintiff's trunk, and on plaintiff's being called on for an explanation she said she had bought it at a certain store; that the officer taking the parasol to the store named, he was told by a clerk that it was not purchased there, and on these facts plaintiff was arrested. It turned out afterward that plaintiff did purchase the parasol at the place named, but this fact was not known to defendant at the time of her arrest. On the information he possessed at the time he claimed he had "probable cause" for causing the arrest of plaintiff.

The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict. Z. W. Butcher for plaintiff; Cotterell Brothers for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 19.

IMPORTANT DECISION—HOW THE BANKRUPT LAW AFFECTS THE STILWELL ACT.

Judge BARRETT yesterday rendered the following decision, with the accompanying opinion, which explains itself:

Wm. H. Goodwin vs. M. D. L. Sharkey.—BARRETT, J.—Sharkey was arrested under a warrant issued by me on the 28th ult., pursuant to the provisions of the act of April 26, 1831, commonly known as the Stilwell act. Upon being brought before me, he moved to quash the warrant, principally upon the ground that before it was issued he had applied for a discharge under the Bankrupt law, had been thereupon adjudicated a bankrupt, and that his proceedings had progressed so far as the appointment of an assignee and the usual conveyance to that official of the estate of the bankrupt. The acts complained of, and which constitute the foundation for the warrant, consist of the fraudulent disposition of real estate prior to the passage of the Bankrupt law. It was claimed on behalf of the complainant that these proceedings, under the act of 1831, should neither be dismissed nor suspended because of the Bankrupt law or the proceedings thereunder, for the reason that the purpose of the State act is, as its title indicates, to punish the fraudulent debtor as well as to obtain, in a summary manner, the assignment of his property. I cannot assent to this proposition. The punishment of the fraudulent debtor, contemplated by the act, consists in his conviction of a misdemeanor under section twenty-six. By that section the fraudulent disposition of property—the very act complained of here, and which entitles the creditor, under the previous section, to this warrant—is made criminal, and is punishable as such. The arrest under the warrant issued by the civil tribunal is not for the direct purpose of punishing the fraudulent debtor. It is a civil proceeding in aid of the collection of the judgment. The act of arresting and imprisoning the debtor may, of itself, be said to be a punishment. If so, that punishment is merely incidental, and is only the weapon whereby the direct purpose, which is the disclosure and assignment, in a just and fair manner, of the debtor's property, are compelled and enforced. And such is the purpose of the act, even where the proceedings are based upon a fraudulent disposition of the property, which, by the debtor's own wrongful act, has passed beyond his control, and which he has thus become unable to effectually assign. The imprisonment and punishment consequent thereupon may, in that case, be the sole result of the proceeding, that is, the sole practical result; and yet, however protracted, they are still the means rather than the end. It is true that section 11 refers to persons committed under the act as remaining in custody in the same manner as "other prisoners on criminal process;" yet it has been held that, notwithstanding this language, these proceedings are not criminal in their character, but a summary civil remedy to enforce the collection of a debt and more analogous to those in Chancery than in a court of law. (Moak vs. De Forrest, 5 Hill, 605; The People vs. Underwood, 16 Wend. 546; Spencer vs. Hilton, 10 Wend., 608.) The question then arises whether the property alleged to have been fraudulently disposed of passed to the assignee in bankruptcy. If it did not, it is claimed that the complainant has a perfect right to proceed under any State laws which afford him the means of recovering the property and of compelling its application to the payment of this judgment. If the property did pass to the assignee, then it is quite clear that the present proceedings are in direct conflict with the Bankrupt law, and cannot be maintained. I have stated that these proceedings cannot be sustained as a mere process for the punishment of the debtor, distinct from their legitimate end, which is the application of this property to the payment of the judgment. If, therefore, that property, or the right to recover it be vested in the assignee in bankruptcy for the equal benefit of all the creditors, it needs no argument to prove that no one creditor can, through the agency of State laws, obtain a preference over other creditors or the application of any part of the bankrupt's property for his exclusive benefit. Indeed, a Pennsylvania act very similar to this of 1831 was lately held to be completely superseded by the Bankrupt law; and for the very reason that such a preference was in direct conflict with the law and would of itself constitute an act of bankruptcy, proceedings under the State act were quashed. (Commonwealth vs. O'Hara, American Law Register, vol. 6, N. S. P., 765; citing *ex parte* Eames, 2 Story, 322; Sturgis vs. Crowninshield, 5 Wheat., 122; Griswold vs. Pratt, 9 Metc., 16.) Now it will be settled by our court of last resort that such a preference and exclusive application of the debtor's property are the results of a successful complaint under the act of 1831. (Spear vs. Wardell, 1 Comst., 144; Hall vs. Kellogg, 2 Kern, 325.) This brings us directly to the point at issue, and it seems to me that section fourteen of the Bankrupt law itself is decisive of it. That section explicitly provides that "all the property conveyed by the bankrupt in fraud of his creditors," * * * "shall, in virtue of the adjudication in bankruptcy and the appointment of his assignee, be at once vested in such assignee." It is claimed that this provision can only have reference to fraudulent conveyances made after the passage of the act. But this proposition is based upon the argument which I think fallacious, that the fraudulent conveyance is made illegal by the Bankrupt act itself, and that thus, by the opposite construction, the law becomes *ex post facto*. The true construction of the provision in my judgment is, that it places the assignee in the shoes of the creditors as well as of the bankrupt. This provision was not contained in the Bankrupt act of 1841, and it was held that under that act nothing passed to the assignee save those legal and equitable rights which the bankrupt could himself enforce. (Reaves vs. Garner, 12 Ala., 661.) That was one of the glaring defects of that act, and it was undoubtedly with the view of curing it, that this provision was inserted in the present act. If, then, these conveyances, however old, were fraudulent as against the creditors of the bankrupt under any law, whether common or statute, whether under the laws of the United States or of this State, they are equally fraudulent as against the assignee in bankruptcy. The conveyances are not made illegal by the Bankrupt law; but by its force, and by virtue of the proceedings taken under it, the assignee represents and has become a trustee for all the creditors of the bankrupt, as well as for the bankrupt himself, and is vested with every right which was possessed either by the bankrupt or by the creditors in respect to fraudulent conveyances. It follows from these views that the motion to quash the writ must be granted and the prisoner discharged.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

There was no business transacted in this Court yesterday. The case of Charles Stocke, Charles Harold and Adam Kissinger, for the killing of John Weigand, was called for trial, but Assistant District-Attorney Bedford, Jr., announcing that the people were not ready in consequence of the illness of a material witness, the trial was postponed. The Court then adjourned without day.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 19.

By Judge Clerke.

George F. Carey vs. C. A. Gaynor; final decree settled.

By Judge Barnard.

Frederick de Bary vs. David Smith; motion denied.

Gilbert et al. vs. Julius Friday et al.; reference ordered to see what is due to the attorney, &c.

De Barry vs. Smith; motion denied.

Hatch vs. Peugnet et al.; issues settled.

Kelley vs. The Corn Exchange Bank; motion granted.

Bowers vs. Wiley; motion denied.

Early vs. Carroll et al.; motion denied.

Watson vs. Gardiner; motion granted and reference ordered.

Burt vs. Gittens, Jr., et al.; injunction continued.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sutherland.

Christopher Pullman et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment for the demurring defendants, with costs.

By Judge Cardozo.

Christopher R. Robert, Jr., vs. Thomas M. Wheeler et al; judgment order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 19.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Edward Parker vs. The Knickerbocker Ice Company; complaint dismissed with costs; extra allowance of $150 granted to defendant's attorney.

Phebe A. Henderson vs. The New-York Economical Printing Company; motion granted.

Wm. McKay vs. Saml. Cramp et al; judgment for defendant; partnership not proved; defendant's attorney to prepare decision, findings, &c.

Arthur Gillender vs. Adolph Pearl; motion granted.

Sophia Bernstein et al. vs. Julius M. Spero; motion granted.

Eliza Rollins vs. Thomas W. Pittman: motion granted.

David Ellston vs. Andrew Schilling et al.; motion granted.

Daniel Kenny vs. Geo. Hoffman; motion granted.

Stephen Wyckoff vs. The McClintock and Cornwall Petroleum Co.; motion granted.

William A. Tomlinson vs. H. F. Zeigler; motion granted.

Same vs. Isaac Hecht; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Emma Jane Thompson to be discharged from custody; prisoner discharged for want of authority to hold her.

In the matter of the petition of Annie Foyel to be discharged from custody; prisoner discharged for informality of conviction.

Wm. A. Tomlinson vs. J. W. Heninger; motion granted.

Matthew Band et al. vs Livingston Satterlee et al.; motion for reference granted.

In the matter of the petition of William Emmott to be discharged from custody: prisoner discharged on his own recognizance.

By Judge Jones.

Elise Schultheiss vs. Frederick A. Grote; motion of reference granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Charles H. Dabney vs. Simon Stevens et al.; motion to allow answer to stand granted, on condition that the defendants consent to a reference to Andrew J. Smith, Esq., to hear, &c.

Wm. Moses vs. George W. Banker et al.; case settled; papers in Clerk's office.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

Nineteen cases of petit larceny, seventeen of assault and battery, and one of assault with intent to pick pockets, confronted the Court yesterday morning—an unusually light calendar when it is remembered that the Court declined to sit on Tuesday, that being St. Patrick's Day. Of the thirty-seven cases passed upon yesterday very few were of any public interest, and the most important was that of

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

Some days ago Mrs. Anna L. Mold entered a Fifth-avenue stage and was riding up Broadway. Next to her sat a woman named Jane Earle, and next to her a decently-attired woman who is as yet unknown. When at the corner of Lispenard-street Mrs. Mold discovered that her pocket-book containing $25 had been abstracted from her pocket, and at the moment of her exclamation at her loss, the unknown woman next to Jane Earle hastily left the stage. An officer was called, and Jane, who had been noticed as acting in collusion with the woman who had left the vehicle, was taken into custody. The prisoner when arrested strenuously denied her guilt, but when arraigned for trial had nothing whatever to say in her defence, except a general plea of not guilty. Justice DOWLING gave her some reminiscences of her personal history that she did not seem to enjoy. He said he had known her as a most industrious and expert pickpocket for a number of years past, and that he had frequently noticed her at her chosen post of labor, the Broadway stage-routes. He had no doubt whatever of her guilt, and should therefore sentence her to pay a fine of $50 and to serve a term of four months in the Penitentiary. The prisoner was neatly and elegantly attired in a striped silk dress and black shawl, and had the usual feminine adornments in the way of muff, laces, &c., and had altogether the appearance of a lady in easy circumstances and addicted to religious meetings. The Justice remarked that her true character would never be suspected in any public assemblage, and the community would be much safer during her temporary retirement.

ANOTHER PICKPOCKET.

Officer Wilkenson, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, on St. Patrick's Day, while the crowd was assembled to witness the procession, saw John Smith attempting to insert his hand into the pocket of a lady who was standing at the corner of Broadway and Murray-street. John Smith is not an unusual name, but this John Smith presented a most unusual appearance for a pickpocket. Dressed in country homespun, be had, or perfectly assumed, the unkempt simplicity of the rural denizen. He did not, however, make any defence, and the Court, without offering any biographical remarks, sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months.

A SMALL AFFAIR,

And very small indeed as to the parties concerned, they all being urchins of less than a dozen years and small for their age. Stephen Sinclair and Robert Reed became engaged in a boyish quarrel on Friday evening and brooded over it until Saturday morning, when they met again and renewed the battle. Stephen was worsted in the fight ultimately, for Robert attacked him with a knife and stabbed him in the shoulder. The Justice, talking with much savageness to the diminutive culprit on the enormity of his offence, committed him to the House of Refuge, and having thereby brought him into the requisite state of fright, had him brought from the Tombs at the adjournment and sent home with his father.

INCONVENIENT FITS.

George Watson was arraigned on a charge of having assaulted Miss Cecilia Weeks with an umbrella, and pleaded that being subject to fits he had been unconscious of the act. The lady declining to prosecute, he was about being discharged, when a second complaint appeared in Officer Croker. The officer, less sentimental than the lady, was incredulous on the fit question, especially as Watson had fought savagely all the way to the Station-house, beating the officer with the umbrella and biting him severely in the hand through a thick glove. Watson, moreover, had a distinct recollection the next morning of all that had occurred, and expressed his determination to cut out the heart of the lady who had caused his arrest. This testimony changed the aspect of the case materially, and Watson was remanded to the Tombs.

FOLLOWING SAILORS.

John Colter, very voluble and very earnest in his declarations of innocence, was charged with robbing John White of $25 in a drinking saloon in Cherry-street. Colter declared that he followed the sea for a living, whereat White expressed his conviction that he was a loafer, and the Court that he followed sailors instead of the sea. Colter attempted to enumerate his voyages, but getting befogged, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months to correct his log.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions:

THE HARTIGAN HOMICIDE.

The case of Jeremiah Hartigan, indicted for the murder of Daniel Friel, was the first one called for trial.

The killing took place on the afternoon of the 5th of November last, under these circumstances: At about 1 o'clock P. M. a disturbance arose around the polling-booths of the First Election District of the Fourth Ward, originating in a quarrel between partisans of Walsh, the Democratic Union candidate for County Clerk, and those of the Tammany candidate for the same office. It is alleged that one or two booths were upset by the Tammany men, but however that may have been, the quarrel soon took the form of a regular fight between the adherents of the two candidates, one party following the other until they arrived in Franklin-square, on the corner of Frankfort and Pearl streets, when pistols were drawn and several shots were fired on either side. One of the shots took effect in the head of Friel, killing him instantly.

A few minutes before the fracas Patrick Hayes, of No. 48 Madison-street, and Jeremiah Hartigan, a liquor seller at No. 11 Mulberry-street, met Capt. Thorne on the corner of Oak-street and the New Bowery, and told him that some men were upsetting the ticket-booths on the corner of Frankfort-street, and they were afraid a row would ensue. The Captain left them to get his club, and the men passed on. As soon as Capt. Thorne regained the street he heard that pistols were being fired, and on his arrival on the scene found Friel dead on the sidewalk. He immediately arrested Hayes and Hartigan, who had been seen to fire revolvers, and escorted them to the Police Station. After reaching the Station-house Hartigan was found to have been twice wounded in his left hand; and he insisted that he had fired his revolver, a large one, in self-defence, and not until he had been wounded. Hayes made the same statement, he being found in possession of a small-sized, iron-handled revolver, one or two chambers of which had been discharged. The occurrence created intense excitement throughout the ward, all three of the men being well known there. Friel, the man killed, was a native of this City, a married man, 28 years of age, a newspaper pressman by occupation, and resided at No. 11 Jacob-street. Hartigan resides at No. 11 Mulberry-street, where he keeps a liquor saloon, is a native of Ireland and 22 years of age.

Yesterday, when the prisoner was arraigned, Mr. John Sedgwick, his counsel, offered a plea of "guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree," which he urged should be accepted, in view of all the circumstances in the case. A letter from Dr. Carnochan, certifying to the wounded condition of the accused at the time of his arrest, was handed to the Judge. Hartigan, counsel argued, shot Friel in self-defence, and no jury would convict him of any grade of crime above that which had been legally acknowledged.

Judge RUSSEL, with the concurrence of the District-Attorney, accepted the plea, and allowed the prisoner to go at large again upon continued bail until the first Monday in April, when he will receive his sentence.

John Higgins, indicted jointly with Thos. A. Carr for stealing a chest of tea worth $50, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to State Prison for three years.

Chas. Kramer and Geo. M. Daly, boys 16 years of age, pleaded guilty of stealing two coats, valued at $65, from Mr. Hewitt, of No. 142 Madison-street, on the 15th ult. They were remanded for sentence.

Kate Shanley, a servant, was tried for stealing $75 worth of human hair from her employer, Mr. Achilles Ludwig, a wig-maker, of No. 1,149 Broadway. The testimony was of a doubtful character, and the jury acquitted Kate, who was thereupon discharged.

Daniel Hersch and John Holzmann were tried for stealing $86 in money from John Kraft, of No. 38 Avenue C, while all the parties were drinking in a lager-beer saloon. The jury thought the testimony deficient as to the guilt of the accused, and they were accordingly acquitted.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MARCH 19.

Before Judge Thompson.

SHORT WEIGHT.

Bernard Moses vs. Joseph Ketchum and William Pell.—This was an action for $267. The defendants are partners, trading under the name of Ketchum & Co., and own a hotel, No. 12 Fulton-street. The plaintiff is a butcher, who alleges that he sold the defendant some meat, and that on the 25th of September last there was a balance due of $267, which money was due on account for meat sold and delivered within six months prior to that date. Various witnesses for the plaintiff swore that the goods were duly given to defendant, and when payment was sought, it was denied on the ground that short weight was given about the time their dealings ceased. Witnesses for the defence swore that about the time of closing dealings the defendants weighed some of the meat supplied by Moses, and discovered it was short. Taking an average for two weeks they found the weight to be 17 per cent. below what was charged, and counting back in the same proportion they found they had overpaid him to the amount of $400, for which they demand judgment. The jury found for the plaintiff for $165.

THE RIGHTS OF GUESTS AT HOTELS.

C. A. Burgess vs. D. P. Peters.—Mr. Peters is proprietor of the Pierrepont House. In September last Mr. Burgess was a guest in his house. Having had to leave for some reason, and not having money at the time he left his trunk and contents as security for board due. When he afterward offered payment the trunk was refused him, until he should pay for storage and room rent in addition during his absence. The evidence on both sides was contradictory. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount. Messrs. Whiting and Maxwell appeared for plaintiff, and Messrs Cue and McAllister for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 19, 1868.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111½	200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	36⅛
31,000	do	111¼	30	do	36
25,000	do	111⅜	17	do	35⅝
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	106⅝	20	Am. Ex. Co.	63
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	108	200	N. Y. Cen.	121⅛
50,000	do	107⅞	1800	do	121⅜
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108¼	200	do b10	121⅝
25,000	do	108	700	do b30	122⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	107	100	do	121⅝
10,000	do	106⅞	750	do	121⅝
26,000	U. S. 5-20s, C '67 new issue	107⅛	100	do b30	122⅜
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	101	7	do	122⅛
85,000	do	100⅞	20	do	121⅛
40,000	do	101	100	do	121
60,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	105⅞	500	Erie R.	70⅛
20,000	do 3d Series	105⅞	400	do	70⅜
1,000	Mo. St. 6s '83	95	100	do b10	70⅛
25,000	Tenn. 6s, new	66⅛	200	do	70⅝
5,000	do	66¼	100	Erie R. Pf.	75
20,000	do b30	67	100	Hud. Riv. R.	135¾
10,000	do b30	66⅛	5	Stonington R.	89⅞
10,000	do b30	66⅛	200	Reading R.	92⅞
10,000	do	66½	800	do	92¾
45,000	do	66⅛	400	do b30	93
15,000	do	66	100	Mich. S. & N. I. b10	89⅝
4,500	Virginia 6s, new	51	100	do	89⅛
7,000	do	51⅛	100	do s10	89⅛
16,000	Missouri 6s	87⅛	100	do	89⅜
2,000	do	87⅜	100	do	89⅞
5,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s	114	10	Panama R.	330
5,000	Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by St. of M.	90	100	Ill. Cen.	136
2,000	Tol. & W. E. Bs.	74	800	Clev. & Pitts.	91⅛
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅞
26	St. Nicholas B'k	108	500	do	73⅝
5	Fourth N. Bk.	104⅛	100	Clev. & Tol.	104⅛
15	Ninth National	104	100	do	104⅛
400	Canton Co.	46½	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	93⅛
100	do b15	46⅜	100	do	93
100	do b10	46⅝	600	do	93
100	do	46	300	M. & St. P.	53
14	Del. & Hud. Ca.	152	100	do b60	54
80	West. U. Tel.	33⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	68⅞
100	do	33⅞	100	do	69
100	do	34	200	do	69⅛
20	Pacific Mail	111	100	do	69⅛
200	do	110½	100	do	69⅛
100	At. Mail	90⅛	300	do b60	70⅝
300	do	90	200	Del., L. & W.	113⅝
100	Bos. Water P.	20⅛	100	do	113⅞
5	Adams Ex.	76⅛	100	T., W. & W.	48⅛
200	do	76	100	N. J. Cen. R.	118
100	do	75⅞	100	do	117⅞
100	do	75½	100	do	118
100	do	75	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅛
220	Mer. U. Ex.	34⅝	800	do	101⅜
			500	do b10	101⅝
			100	do	101⅞
			100	do s60	101⅛
			30	do	101
			500	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	106⅞	800	N. Y. Cen.	122⅛
69,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64 o	107⅛	100	do b30	122⅜
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108	100	Erie R.	71⅝
25,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	106⅞	700	do	71⅞
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107	100	do b10	72
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	100⅞	100	do	72
3,000	Tr. N., 7 3-10s, 2d series	105⅞	100	Reading R.	92⅞
9,000	Tenn. 6s, new	66⅛	200	Mich. S. & N.	89⅞
20,000	do	66⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts R.	91⅝
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	32	100	do	91⅝
200	W. U. Tel.	34	600	Clev. & Tol.	104⅞
100	Canton Co.	46⅞	100	Chic. & Alt. R.	130
100	do	46⅞	50	Chic. & R. I.	95
300	do b30	47⅛	400	Mil. & St. P.	54
400	Pacific Mail b10	110⅜	300	do	54
200	do b10	110⅜	100	do	54⅜
200	do	110⅛	200	do	54⅜
100	Atlantic Mail	80	100	do	54
500	Adams Ex.	75	100	do b30	54⅛
300	do b30	75⅜	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	69⅞
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	35⅛	100	do	69⅞
200	Mer. U. Ex.	34⅝	400	Tol., W. & W.	49⅛
100	do	35	300	P., F. W. & C.	102⅞
			200	do	102⅛
			300	do	102⅝
			200	do	102⅛
			300	Ohio & M. R.	30⅛
			1200	do	30⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mar. Pf.	10	100	Erie R. s30	70⅞
600	Pacific Mail	110	1600	do	71
200	do	110¼	1800	do	71
200	do o	110	200	do o	70⅞
200	do o	110⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C. o	101¾
100	Atlantic Mail	80	100	O. & Miss. R.	30
500	West. U. Tel.	33¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	91¾
100	do	33⅞	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	89⅞
400	N. Y. Cen.	121⅞	2300	do	89
200	do o	121⅝	50	do	88¾
200	do	121⅞	400	do	89
500	do	121¾	100	Clev. & Tol.	104⅞
4200	do	121⅞	100	do	104¾
50	do	122¼	400	C., R. I. & P.	93⅞
800	do	122	100	do o	93⅝
2300	do o	121⅞	200	do b5	93⅞
500	do	121⅝	200	do s5	93⅝
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	70¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	65
100	do	71	1200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73⅞
800	Mer. U. Ex.	35	200	do	73¾
100	do o	34¾	200	do b3	73⅞
100	Hud. R. R.	136½			
200	Reading R.	92⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	36⅜	200	Erie R.	70⅝
200	do	36	1800	do	70½
400	Mer. U. Ex.	35	1200	do	70⅝
400	do o	34¾	400	do o	70⅞
600	do	34⅝	100	do b3	70⅞
100	Quicksilver	21¼	300	do	70⅝
100	Mariposa Pf. b10	10	500	do	70⅞
100	Canton Co.	46⅞	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	69
100	do c	46¾	100	do	69¼
300	do	46⅝	200	P., F. W. & C. b10	102⅛
100	Pacific Mail	110	100	do	101¾
100	do c	110⅛	200	do o	102
200	do	110⅜	800	Ohio & Miss. R.	30¼
200	Atlantic Mail	80¾	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	89⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	33⅞	300	do	89⅜
600	N. Y. Cen.	121⅞	300	do o	89⅞
200	do	121½	100	do	89¾
800	do	121¾	200	Clev. & Tol.	104⅞
50	do	122	200	Clev. & Pitts.	91¾
100	do	121⅝	500	Chi. R. I. & P.	93¾
200	Reading R.	92¼	100	do	93⅝
100	M. & St. P. R.	53⅞	1200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅝
100	do	54	200	do o	73⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Canton Co. s30	47	100	Mil. & St. P.	54⅞
200	Pac. Mail	110¾	100	do	54¼
100	Mer. U. Ex.	34¾	400	P., F. W. & Ch.	102⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	34	100	do b10	102⅜
800	N. Y. Cen. R.	122⅝	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅝
500	Erie R.	72	100	do b3	30¼
600	do	72⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts.	91¾
600	do	72¼	300	do	92
100	do s60	72	100	M. S. & N. I.	89⅞
100	Tol., W. & W.	50⅞	100	do	89⅝
100	do	49⅞	100	do	89¾
500	Reading R. b30	93	600	Cl. & Tol.	105
400	do	92⅞	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74
500	do	92¾	800	do b3	74
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	69⅞			

THURSDAY, March 19—P. M.

The Banks and Brokers report this as one of the severest days of pressure for Money experienced for many months past. There was, perhaps, less panic feeling in regard to making up the accounts of the day than on Tuesday, when the prevalent alarm was that certain great Money houses on the Street, in concert with the Treasury Office, had purposely turned the screw upon the market to buy the Public Funds cheap, or to *shave* their neighbors in the same line for carrying them. The pressure was decidedly greater among the dealers in and holders of the Public Funds than among the Brokers in the Railway Stocks. The latter, on advancing prices at the Stock Exchange, and a large *Short* interest in the New-York and Western Roads, either found less trouble in borrowing Money, or complained less of the rates they had to pay. The holders of Gold paid large differences to carry over their balances, but the price of Gold continued steady at 138⅛@138⅜ ₱ cent. The Public Funds were also fairly supported, although 7 ₱ cent. interest and *one-eighth of one per cent.* for a single day was paid, directly or indirectly, on large sums until to-morrow. The Treasury Office did nothing, as far as we are advised, in the way of buying 7.30 ₱ cents., and the large sum charged off yesterday from the general balances of the Office was probably to the Department at Washington, and not by way of disbursement to the Banks here. The Foreign Exchanges continue easy, the rates on London being irregular as between 109⅝@109⅞ ₱ cent.

On the Stock Exchange, in the Railway market, there was a rise through the day of 3 ₱ cent. from last night, and 6 ₱ cent. from yesterday morning in Erie Stock, with much excitement in the Afternoon, when it was known that the Supreme Court had made the order for a Receiver of the proceeds of the new Stock recently made against its injunction, peremptorily, after consultation with the Associate Justices. Previous to this announcement the removal of his own injunction by Justice GILBERT, of the Brooklyn Supreme Bench, had favorably influenced the Vanderbilt interest in the Road. It was also rumored late in the day that the books of a firm of Brokers on Broad-street, of which one of the "entrenched" Directors of the Erie Company at Jersey City is a partner, had been suddenly removed, in apprehension of an attachment by the Receiver, whose appointment was confirmed to-day. Whether this be true or not, it seems quite evident that the legal proceedings against the recusant Treasurer and Directors, who have fled the State, are about to be brought to a crisis, or, *a compromise and surrender*. The sales of the Stock were at 70@71@70½@71½@72@72½@72@71⅞ ₱ cent. New-York Central rose to 121@122@123⅛ ₱ cent., returning to 122⅝@122½ ₱ cent. The Western Stocks sympathized to the extent of 1@1½ ₱ cent. with the two New-York Roads, and were especially firm on Fort Wayne, Pittsburg, Toledo and the St. Paul Common and Preferred Stocks. The Express Stocks were in demand at advancing rates on the announcement of a 5 ₱ cent Dividend by the Adams Company, to be followed, we understand, in a few weeks by a Dividend by the Merchants' Union. Pacific Mail was firm and Canton Land Company on the recovery, selling at 47 ₱ cent. The State Bonds advanced to 66⅛ cash and 67 ₱ cent. buyer's option, for Tennessees. Other descriptions steady. Western Telegraph sold at 34 ₱ cent.; speculation in it very quiet.

After the late Boards broke up there was less excitement in Erie, and most of the other Railways were a fraction easier than at the Boards. Gold steady. Exchange dull; the Public Funds rather heavy owing to the dearness of Money.

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 10-40s	101	100⅞	Missouri	88	87⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅛	110	Northwest	62⅞	63
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107	106⅞	N. West Pref.	73⅝	73⅝
N. Y. Central	120⅛	122⅛	Rock Island	93⅛	93⅞
Erie	69⅞	71⅞	Fort Wayne	101⅛	102
Hudson	136	137	W. U. Telegraph	33⅞	34
Reading	92⅞	93	M'chants' Union	34⅝	34⅝
Mich. Southern	89	89⅞	St. Paul Pref.	68	69⅞
Ohio and Miss.	29⅞	30⅛	St. Paul Com.	52⅞	54
Pittsburgh	90	91⅞	Pacific Mail	109⅞	110⅞
Toledo	104⅛	105	American Gold	138⅜	138⅜
Tenn 6s, new	66	66⅛	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅞

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Shoe and Leather	111½
Manhattan	140	Corn Exchange	124
America	138	Continental	103
Fulton	157	St. Nicholas	107
National	111	Marine	146
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Commonwealth	107
State of New-York	113	Impt'rs. & Traders'	125
Commerce	117	Park	148
Ocean	100½	Manuf's & Merchants	103
Bank of the Repub.	112	Central National	105
Hanover	110	Fourth National	104½
Irving	106	Ninth National	104
Market	115	Tenth National	100
Nassau	107		

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. coup., 1868	138	5-20 coup. '67	107
6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	110⅞	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	118⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	111	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874	109
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅞	10-40 reg.	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅛	10-40 coup., small	101⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	106⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛	7 3-10 2d series	106
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	106
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	106⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s reg	108½	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	94
N. Y. Bounty 7s coup.	108	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	94
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	108	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	66
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872-'73	100	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. ex-c.	66½
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1874-'78	101	Tennessee new bds	66½
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	95	Tennessee 5 ₱ c. n. bds	60
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	100½	Virginia 6s, ex-c.	52
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	102	Virginia 6s, n. b.	51
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	102	Georgia 6s	71
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	86
Illinois reg., 1860	100	North Carolina 6s	77
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	63
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	North Car. 6s, n. b.	62½
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1865	100	Missouri 6s	87½
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	86
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100	California 7s	131
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois war loan	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94½	Tol & W. 2d M.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	91½	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91½	Tol., W. & West'n 8 S. F.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	113	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.	121	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	121	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	93	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	72
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	92	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	94	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F.	104½	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	100	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	113	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	92	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	98	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	101	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	89	Morris & Essex 2d M.	87
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	95½
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	87	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	68
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	87	Peninsula R. R. bonds	82
Lack. & West'n bds.	97	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	95
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	104
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $3,302,883, including $399,000 from Customs. Payments, $2,520,050; balance, this evening, $101,612,410.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date March 18, says:

"The position of the Free Railroad law—which has been discussed during the entire session—is as follows: Two bills were proposed and separately passed by the two Houses.

The Senate bill authorized any persons to form a railroad company who obtained subscriptions to the capital stock of $10,000 per mile, (ten per cent. to be paid in cash), who first obtained the right of way from the authorities of boroughs, cities, and towns, and who would not borrow more than double the amount of the capital stock actually paid in.

The House bill authorized any persons to form a railroad company who obtained subscriptions of $4,000 per mile (ten per cent. to be paid in cash.) It had no restriction relative to running through cities, boroughs or towns, and allowed the borrowing of double the entire capital stock.

A Committee of Conference was formed to adjust the differences between the two Houses. The Committee reported that the Legislature should favor the Senate bill, (except that the consent of boroughs need not be obtained before running through them.)

The Senate adopted the report of the Conference Committee; but the House has made several dilatory movements, but has not yet accepted the report of the Committee."

And adds of the Pennsylvania State Treasury:

During a debate in the House of Representatives, a statement was made by Mr. NICHOLSON (Beaver) that, under the programme decided upon by the Legislature, there would be a deficiency at the end of the next fiscal year in the State Treasury of $384,000. The statement he based on the following estimate:

Existing balance	$1,741,000
Estimated receipts, 1868	5,485,000
Total	$7,226,000

It is proposed by the Legislature to release the tax on net earnings $400,000, and the personal property tax $350,000, thus reducing the revenue to $6,476,000. The expenses are estimated as follows:

Appropriation bill	$4,127,000
Loan falling due	1,867,000
Pensions to soldiers of 1812	400,000
Deficiency soldiers' orphans	173,000
Military expenses	150,000
Two new judicial districts	7,000
Colleges	36,000
Other claims	100,000
Total	$6,860,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Laight-st., No. 38	$37,000
McDougal-st., No. 10, 17.6x76.1	9,500
Maiden-lane, No. 71	23,000
Stanton-st., s. s., 66.8 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 16.8¼x100	5,725
Stanton-st., s. s., 49.11½ ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 16.8¼x100. Stanton-st., s. s., 100.6½ ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 16.8¼x100	11,325
6th-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of Av. D., 22x97	nom.
19th-st., s. s., 234.5 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.11x92	16,000
34th-st., n. s., 278 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x98.9	20,000
43d-st., s. s., 236 ft. e. of 10th-av., 19x100.5	10,500
43d-st., s. s., 236 ft. e. of 10th-av., 19x100.5	nom.
54th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 8 lots, 175x100.5	70,000
57th-st., n. s., 81.5½ ft. w. of Av. A, 18x¾ block	13,000
57th-st., n. s., 510 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	5,025
57th-st., n. s., 530 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	5,025
57th-st., n. s., 490 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	5,025
57th-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	3,850
57th-st., n. s., 290 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	4,000
57th-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	3,887
57th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	4,000
57th-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	4,000
57th-st., n. s., 470 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	5,025
57th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	5,025
57th-st., n. s., 330 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	3,800
119th-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of 6th-av., 3 lots, 75x100.11	5,900
124th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100	1,600
124th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100	1,600
128th-st., s. s., 160 ft. from 6th-av., 25x99.11	7,000
128th-st., n. s., 380 ft. from 3d-av.	nom.
2d-av., e. s., 50.3 ft. from 59th-st., 25x75	21,000
2d-av. and 6th-st., n. w. cor., 25x100	24,500
5th-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 52d-st., 20x70	16,500
5th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 53d-st., 25x100	22,000
8th-av., e. s., 118.7½ ft. n. of 22d-st., 19.8¼x83	nom.
8th-av., e. s., 98.11 ft. n. of 22d-st., 19.8¼x83	15,000
8th-av., e. s., 118.7½ ft. n. of 22d-st., 19.8¼x83	16,000
9th-av., e. s., 31 ft. s. of 89th-st., 37x60.4	6,750
10th-av., e. s., 100.4 ft. s. of 66th-st., 50.2x100	4,500
Lexington-av. and 58th-st., s. e. cor.	1,000
Lot 7 and gore lot 8, P. Stuyvesant estate, 28.2x84.4 x19x87.6	3,000
Lot 184, Col. Morris' estate, 24.8x100	23,000

Leases Recorded.

Chatham-st., No. 68, store No. 2, 5 years per year	$1,080
East Houston-st., No. 389, store, &c., 5 years, per yr	432
Hudson-st., Nos. 439 and 441, 10 years, per year	1,450
North Moore-st., No. 101, 5 years, per year	1,500
South-st., No. 91, 4 years, per year	4,000
West 36th-st., No. 61, 10 years, per year	2,500
Avenue D and 2d-st., n. w. cor., 5 years, per year	1,200
2d-av., No. 979, 4 7-12 years, per year	840
3d-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 43d-st., 21x80, 21 years, per year	450
6th-av., No. 767, 3 years, per year	3,500
Lot No. 86, c. c., Morris' estate, 21 years, per year	160

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Cumberland-st., w. s., 439.8 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 100x10x20x9.6x120x19.6	$2,500
Dean-st. and Hudson-av., n. e. cor., 100x107.2¼	3,250
Dean-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 100x107.2¼	3,250
Douglass-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 19x100	19,000
Floyd-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	1,000
Grove-place, n. s., 170 ft. e. of Hanover-place, 2x50	9,000
Hewes-st., s. s., 104.7 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 100x104.2	4,500
Livingston-st., n. s., 127 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 91.3x74.11x80.10x74	nom.
Pacific-st. and Hudson-av., s. e. cor., 100x107.2¼	4,375
Pacific-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 100x107.2¼	4,200
President-st., s. s., 185.8 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 21.5 x100	5,700
President-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Powers-st., 100x100	2,000
Pulaski-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Troop-av., 25x100	850
Sackett-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100	1,300
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of Powers-st., 25 x88	12,000
Sedgwick-st. and Van Brunt-st., s. w. cor., 100x210	22,000
Union-st., n. s., 279 ft. e. of Buffalo-av., 25x120	182
North 2d-st., n. s., 150.2 ft. e. of Union-av., 68.6¼x 25x73.8¼x25.2½	2,500
North 8th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-st., 25x100	900
36th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 85x100	1,550
Classon-av., w. s., 371.4 ft. s. of Gates-av., 20x100	9,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 386.11½ ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20 x100	nom.
De Kalb-av., 225 ft. e. of Troop-av., 50x200	4,000
Fulton-av., 420.1 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 69.1x25x71.10 x25	800
Lafayette-av., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	1,200
Lafayette-av., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	210
Tompkins-av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Hancock-st., 20x100	2,100
Tompkins-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Halsey-st., 20x100	5,010
3d-av., W., 50.2 ft. n. of 43d-st., 50x100	1,200

Leases Recorded.

Orange-st., No. 86, house and lot, 5 years, per year	$750
Summit-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of Columbia-st., lot 18x20, 5 years, per year	36
3d-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 17th-st., two-story house, 5 years, per year	300

Gravesend.

Woodland 6¼ acres, adj. Wm. Bennett and Sam'l Sillwell's land Woodland 3¾ acres, adj. C. Bennett's land	$3,000
Woodland known as "North Woods," 3 acres adjoining P. Ammerman's	240

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Jersey-av., e. s., 41.8 ft. s. of South 5th-st., 16.8x50	$7,500

Hoboken.

Madison-st., w. s., near 11th-st., 25x100	$300

Hudson City.

Bevan-st., e. s., 150 ft. from Bloomfield-av., 25x100	$475
Cottage-place, n. s., adjoining DeMott's, 25x114	2,000
Jackson-st., lot No. 63, 25x101	2,940
Madison-av., lot No. 22, block No. 102, 25x109, about	870
Waldo-av. and Beacon-st., n. e. corner, 100x100	4,400

Bergen.

2 93-100 on Hackensack River	$293

Bayonne.

Orient-st., e. s., 50 feet n. of Cottage-st., 25x100	$325

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, the Grand Trunk Route across the Continent, now being rapidly carried forward, will be completed in 1870, when it must rank among the most important, valuable and permanent industrial enterprises of the country. It enjoys large subsidies from the United States Government and the State of California, and its large and growing business is conducted on a specie basis. The First Mortgage Bonds thereupon (principal and interest in gold coin) are now offered at par and accrued interest, by the financial agents of the Company, FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets furnished on application.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 19, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	6	Barley, bushels	
Flour, bbls.	4,927	Malt, bushels	
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls.	340	Pork, bbls.	196
Cornmeal, bags	1,373	Cut Meats, pkgs.	314
Wheat, bushels	2,541	Lard, pkgs.	861
Corn, bushels	23,895	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	311
Rye, bushels	110	Whisky, bbls.	
Oats, bushels	1,298	Petroleum, bbls.	1,411

ASHES—Continue in moderate request at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been light for most kinds at uniform quotations, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 13c.@18½c., free, and 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been firm in price, but inactive, to-day. The aggregate sales since our last have been 1,518 bales, including 169 bales to spinners, 389 bales to shippers, 710 bales to speculators, and 250 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	22	22¼	22¼@22¾
Good Ordinary	23	23¼	23¼@23¾
Low Middling	24	24¼	24¼@24¾
Middling	25	25¼	25¼@26
Good Middling	26	26¼	26¼@26¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,345
Receipts last week	29,117
Receipts preceding week	27,546
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	255,123
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	480,635
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,670
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	119,969
Exports since Sept. 1	265,250
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,595
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,092
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here	62,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,756,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,465,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,148,000
Exports same time 1866-7	851,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	350,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	598,000

EGGS—Have been in good demand at steady prices, including Jersey extra brands, 31c.; State and Pennsylvania, 30c.@31c.; ordinary Western, 29c.@30c.; Western, by express, 30c.; Southern, 29c.@31c.; Canada, 29c.@31c. ₱ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples have been in very moderate request. We quote: Apples, Spitzenberg, $6@$6 50; Apples, Greenings, $5; Apples, Baldwins, $5@$5 25; Apples, Mixed lots, $4@$4 50; Cranberries, $7@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Dried Apples are quiet. Peeled Peaches are dull. Unpeeled are in fair demand at former rates. New Apples, State, 9c.@9½c.; New Apples, Western, 8c.@8½c.; New Apples, Southern, 5c.@6c.; Peaches, new Southern, 20c.@25c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 11c.@12c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 9c.@9½c.; Cherries, new pitted, 40c.@42c.; Blackberries, 13½c.; Raspberries, 48c.@50c.; Plums, 34c.@35c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been unsettled to-day. Common brands have not been plenty and have been in demand at about steady prices. Medium and high grades have been in very slack request at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,450 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 90@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 90@$10 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 35@$11 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 40 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 90@$9 40
Extra State	9 90@11 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60@14 15
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 90@10 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 50@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 20@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 985 bbls. at $9 20@$11 for common to fair, and $11@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is heavy and rather lower; sales were reported of 1,300 sacks at $12 50@$14 50 for extras, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $7 65@$9 60 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 320 bbls. Corn Meal is in less request at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 90 for Western; $6 for City, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet and depressed at $3 75@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has been quoted a shade lower, with rather more doing. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,500 bushels, including White Michigan (100 bbls.) at $3 30; No. 1 Spring, in store, at $2 45; No. 2 Spring at $2 36@$2 38, in store, and on private terms, delivered; No. 3 Spring on private terms; Amber Pennsylvania at $2 66@$2 70 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand at essentially unaltered quotations, though closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported of 59,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 26, chiefly at $1 22@$1 24½ for New Mixed Western; $1 25@$1 26 for Old do., in store; $1 26@$1 29 for New Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 16@$1 25 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, chiefly at $1 20@$1 22 for White; $1 18@$1 22 for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet at $1 80@$1 86 ₱ bushel; sales, 4,200 bushels. Barley has been in demand and firm; sales have been reported of 15,000 bushels, part at $2 40 for Canada West, ₱ bushel. Oats have been plenty and in fair request at reduced prices; sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels Western at 82c., in store, ₱ bushel. The receipts of Beans have been very light, and the demand has been active at higher rates. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $5 75@$5 85; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $5 60@$5 70; Beans, Kidneys, prime new, $5 75@$5 85; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 55 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in pretty fair request at $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 95c.@$1 20 for short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in some demand at about previous rates, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c.@30c., and Foreign at 25c.@55c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been dull and heavy since our last, including Manila at 10½c.@10¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at full prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in more demand and firmer, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@53c.; New-Orleans, 77½c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been more freely offered and in slack demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@66½c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3@$7 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in rather more request, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 40; Red Oil at 62½c.@77½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 19@$1 23; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather better demand, at 12½c.@13½c. for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@18½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in more liberal supply, and the trade is fair. We quote: Potatoes, Peach Blows, $4 50@$4 75; Prince Alberts, $4 50@$4 75; Jackson Whites, $3 75@$4 25; Mercers, $4 75@$5 25; Chili Reds, $3 75@$4 ₱ bbl.; Onions, Red, $8 50@$9; Onions, White, $9@$9 50; Turnips, Russia, $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl.; Cabbages, ₱ 100, $8@$12.

POULTRY AND GAME—The demand for Poultry is only moderate, and prices are weak. Game is out of market. We quote: Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 20c.@25c.; Fowls, 14c.@16c.; Chickens, 16c.@20c.; Geese, 10c.@14c.; Ducks, 20c.@25c. ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in fair request, chiefly on speculative account, at firmer prices. There has also been some trade inquiry for Prime Mess and Extra Prime at the ruling figures. Other kinds have been neglected, and nearly nominal. Sales have been made of 2,850 bbls., in lots, at $24 50@$24 70, closing at $24 70, regular for New Western Mess; $23 50@$23 62, for Old Mess; $23 25 for Thin Mess; $22 25@$22 50, chiefly $22 50, for Western Prime Mess; $23@$23 25 for City do. do.; $20@$20 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request at drooping prices. Sales, 260 pkgs. at 14c.@15½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders; also 12½c. for Dry Salted Bellies, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair demand, at steady rates; sales have been reported since our last of 330 boxes at 11½c.@12c. for Cumberlands; 12½c. for Long Rib; 13c. for Short Rib; 13c.@13½c. for Long Clear, and 14c.@14½c. for Short Clear. Lard has been decidedly more active and firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 1,970 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 15c.@16½c. for very inferior to prime, ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs continue very dull at 11½c.@12½c. for City and 11c.@11½c. for Country, ₱ lb. Beef has been in brisk demand at $14@$20 for Plain Mess; $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do., and $9@$13 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 1,170 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including Prime Mess at $33@$37, and India Mess at $38@$40 ₱ tierce; sales since our last, 165 tcs. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at from $35@$40 for poor to very choice; sales 350 bbls. Butter has been less sought after at 48c.@58c. for poor to prime, 60c.@62c. for fancy State, and 33c.@50c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 9c.@16½c., ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The present mild weather and other strong indications of an early Spring, together with the receipt of quite a number of packages of Butter made from new milch cows, has caused buyers for home trade to be wary and cautious, and has weakened the market. Medium and low grades of Canada and State are growing daily more difficult to place, and the tendency of that class of stock is decidedly downward. Fine Butter still holds its own in rates, as the stock is small, but buyers take only for their actual necessities, and the trade is heavy at our quotations, which are unchanged. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 5,827 packages.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	55 @58
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties, Dairies, firkins	53 @55
Broome, Courtland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	50 @52
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	50 @52
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	48 @50
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	48 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	58 @60
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	52 @55
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	48 @50
Canada	33 @40
Canada Extra	40 @43

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 13,427 packages. The market has continued firm, with considerable activity from local, coastwise, and export trade, for all grades of stock, leaving a small supply on sale at the close of the week's business. It is generally understood that the great majority of the cheese factories will not commence their operations as early as they did last year, as the fodder cheese was unsatisfactory in quality, and resulted in a losing business; therefore, they will wisely defer the time of beginning until the cows are grass fed. The scarcity and present rates for Butter will also aid in causing the cheese factory cows to be devoted for a period to the make of butter, which will not only aid in sustaining the cheese market, but will also soon cause butter to be sold at such prices as will be accessible to all classes of consumers. The prospect now is strongly in favor of fully sustaining the interests of the factories, and also those of their representatives—the receivers of this market—in opposition to the combination made to contract such interests, which is cause for congratulation, and on which subject we have something more to say before the season's trade shall have closed. We quote:

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	16	@16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₱ lb.	15	@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₱ lb.	13	@14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	13	@14
Farm Dairies, common, ₱ lb.	10	@12
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb.	9	@10

SUGARS—Are in more active request at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,150 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 340 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at from 14½c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 87,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c., chiefly at 12c.; 54,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c.; 38,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in rather more demand at uniform prices.

WOOL—Most kinds of domestic have been in moderate request, and quite firm in price on comparatively limited offerings. Foreign Wool has been inactive at essentially unaltered figures.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	47@52
¾ and ⅞ blood do.	43@46
Common and ½ do.	38@41
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do.	52@57
¾ and ⅞ blood do.	43@48
Common and ½	37@43
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	45@50
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	40@43
Common and ½ fleece	38@40
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	41@45
Unwashed fleeces	28@30
Unwashed fleece, burry	17@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	33@38
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@28
Common fleece	19@21
Common fleece, burry	15@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	35@38
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@30
Unwashed fleece, coarse	19@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@17
Pulled fine	28@35
Pulled medium	27@30
Pulled common	22@27
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	39@47
Super	38@46
No. 1	35@40
No. 2	14@19
Lambs	35@42
Western limed pulled	33@37
Southern limed pulled	30@35
Tub Washed	45@52

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull and heavy to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 450 bales Cotton at ½d. by sail, and 5-16d by steamer, ₱ lb.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 5d. ₱ bushel; and 2,500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders a bark, with Grain, at 6s. 9d., or, if direct, at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE.
1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, ALLOWED on ALL SUMS, from $5 to $5,000.
Amounts of one dollar received.
INTEREST COMMENCE April 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO.,
HARTFORD, March 20, 1868.

NOTICE—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of March inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, April 1. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed the 25th of March, to reopen the 2d of April.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT. will be paid to the holders of claims against the late firm of MATTHEWS & TAYLOR, at my office, No. 312 Broadway.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Assignee.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
The Summer session will open March 9. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue.
THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868.

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23d-st., corner 8th-av.
PET OF THE PETTICOATS and NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING. Miss Lotta as Paul and Nan.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Mme Bonheur, Sigs. Massimiliani, Orlandini, Sarti and Nicolao.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Sohell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
LIGHT AT LAST. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Lingard, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM and THE WIDOW'S VICTIM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Budget is to be presented to the British Parliament on April 16 next.

The Government Reform Bill in relation to the representation of Ireland has been passed in the House of Commons.

Capt. Mackey is being tried on charge of treason.

The pamphlet which seeks to establish the claims of the Napoleonic dynasty to a popular origin has appeared in Paris. Napoleon's authorship of the work is authoritatively denied.

The Austrian Government has urged the passage of the project for the authorization of the rite of civil marriage by the Reichsrath, in spite of the Concordat.

Late dispatches from Abyssinia report that a sudden dash on the enemy's forces near Magdala was to be made by the British expedition.

CONGRESS.

Petitions were presented in the Senate yesterday relative to internal taxation, the Copyright law, the expenses of the Government, &c., all of which were referred to committees. The bill to relieve Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee, of his political disabilities, was called up, but it appearing that a debate was likely to ensue the regular order of the day was insisted upon, whereupon the bill to relieve certain manufacturers from internal taxation was taken up. A lengthy debate ensued; the question of taxation was generally discussed, and numerous amendments were offered and subsequently rejected. The bill finally passed, and was sent to the House for concurrence in the amendment. The Senate then adjourned.

The House passed the bill providing that in case of the death or removal of the Chief Justice the Senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court shall perform the duties of Chief Justice until the vacancy is regularly filled. The bill providing for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau for one year was taken up, and Mr. Wood spoke in opposition to it, making, in the course of his remarks, serious charges against Gen. Howard. Mr. Eliot spoke in favor of the bill and denounced the charges made against Gen. Howard as vile slanders, and read a letter from that officer denying them. The bill passed—yeas 96, nays 37. The amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill were then considered. An amendment providing for the withdrawal from service of steam revenue cutters was debated for some time and finally agreed to. Other amendments were discussed, but, without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a bill which provides that all persons engaged as principals in any prize fight which shall take place in that State, shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a period of not less than one nor more than ten years, and that backers, seconds, umpires, reporters, &c., shall be liable to a fine of from $50 to $500, and to imprisonment from ten days to three months.

On Thursday afternoon, while Capt. Raine, the Light-house Keeper at Crown Point, his son and two daughters were striving to cross Lake Champlain on the ice, the ice gave way and they were precipitated into the water. The son succeeded in saving his father, but the two young ladies became entangled in the sleigh and were drowned.

The large woolen mills at Enosburg, Vt., were destroyed by fire yesterday, involving a loss of $40,000. A woolen mill and several other buildings at Warren Village, Me., were burned on Wednesday night. Loss $30,000.

Advices from South America, *viâ* Lisbon, have been received by the Atlantic Cable. The news from the seat of war is unimportant, as nothing had been accomplished by either army during the fortnight. The revolt in Montevideo had been suppressed.

A shooting affray, which occurred yesterday in Nashville, Tenn., resulted in the mortal wounding of Col. J. W. Lawless, formerly of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, who was shot by Henry C. Parr, a policeman.

Lucius H. Tenney, the defaulting teller of the First National Bank of Greenfield, Mass., was yesterday sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

It has now been ascertained that out of 150 persons aboard the steamship *Magnolia*, 80 were lost.

The Abbee Flouring Mills, near Elk River, Minn., were destroyed by fire yesterday.

Important proceedings in regard to the Erie Railway struggle took place yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard. The Court decided to disregard an order made by Judge Clerke, of the Supreme Court of this district, dated March 18, 1868, whereby all further proceedings were stayed, and an order has been settled and entered appointing Geo. A. Osgood receiver, upon his giving bonds in the sum of $1,000,000.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction held their semi-monthly meeting yesterday. The applications for out-door relief are falling off in number. An English burglar presented himself yesterday and asked for assistance. He wants to lead an honest life, he says, but cannot obtain employment. He was liberated on a ticket-of-leave and shipped to this port by officers of the English Government. Secretary Seward has been advised of the case.

The directors of the Erie Railroad who are sojourning in Jersey City called upon the Chief of Police yesterday again to protect them from an expected incursion from New-York, with a view to kidnapping them. The Police were ordered out, but the invaders did not make their appearance. All quiet on the Hudson.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Society Library, University-place. The Committee on Claims reported a resolution to pay the principal only of the claim made against the Board by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The resolution was laid over.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Jeremiah Hartigan, upon being arraigned for the murder of Daniel Friel, presented a plea of "guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree," which was accepted, and the prisoner being under bail, was notified to appear on the first Monday in April for sentence.

The trial of Charles Stoocke, Charles Harold and Adam Kissinger for the murder of John Weigand, was to have been commenced yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but owing to the sickness of one of the witnesses, was postponed. The Court adjourned for the term.

Judge Barrett has rendered a decision in the case of Goodwin vs. Marquis D. L. Sharkey, in which he holds that the United States Bankrupt law suspends all proceedings under what is known as the Stilwell act of this State, so that a party who has taken the benefit of the Bankrupt law cannot be arrested under the State act.

Prof. Alonzo Tripp, last evening, delivered his second lecture in the series on "The French Empire of '48," at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street. His discussion embraced many remarkable events connected with the French Revolution, and the part enacted by Lamartine.

Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, delivered an eloquent and instructive lecture, on "Christian Activity," in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third-street, last evening, to a large and attentive audience.

A large meeting of sailors was held yesterday at the Shakespeare Hotel in this City, at which resolutions in favor of demanding increased wages for seamen were adopted.

In the case of Christopher Pullman *et al.* vs. The Mayor, &c., the Supreme Court, at General Term, Judge Sutherland presiding, has given judgment for the demurring defendants with costs.

Cotton was dull but firm yesterday. Flour was in moderate request at irregular prices. Wheat and Oats were heavy and lower. Corn was in fair demand at steady rates. Provisions and Groceries attracted more attention. The freight market was quiet and depressed.

The Connecticut Election.

The canvass in Connecticut is becoming active and spirited. Both parties are evidently determined to do their utmost to secure a victory. The State is always debatable ground, and the result of the coming election will have a very marked effect upon legislative action, and a still more marked influence on the coming Presidential canvass.

The Republicans have put in nomination very excellent candidates, and adopted a very sensible and moderate platform. Neither Mr. Jewell, their candidate for Governor, nor Mr. Wayland, their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has ever been an active politician or identified with the party strifes of the day; and both are gentlemen of eminent ability, of high character and worthy of the universal confidence and respect which they enjoy. They have been uniform and earnest in their support of Republican principles, though neither, so far as we are aware, has ever been identified with the extreme movements or views of the *ultra* men of the party. No men could have been selected who will command more fully than they the cordial and hearty support of the whole party.

No election for members of Congress takes place this Spring in the State; the issue will therefore be only indirectly upon the merits or demerits of the Congressional policy of reconstruction, or upon the question of negro suffrage. The constitutional amendment on suffrage, which was defeated two years ago, is not now before the people. The canvass is thus relieved of some of the questions which have hitherto contributed largely to weaken the Republicans.

The Democrats labor under the disadvantage, while at the same time they have all the benefit, of not being required to support any policy of their own. Their canvass is exclusively aggressive. They will rely in Connecticut, as everywhere else, on the errors and wrongs of the Republicans—not at all on their own superior merits. It is a striking fact that no party in the country ever entered upon an important political canvass without any common platform, or any agreement as to national candidates, more conspicuously than the Democrats at the present time. They differ widely among themselves on Finance and Taxation. They are not at all agreed upon the principles involved in the late war, nor upon the line to be pursued in regard to them in the coming canvass. Mr. Vallandigham denounces the temporising temper which seems to control the party councils, and demands that what he has always held to be the constitutional ground shall be maintained by the Democratic Party,—that the right of the Government to make war on seceding States, the right to suspend the *habeas corpus*, the right to abolish slavery and the right to prescribe the terms and mode of restoration, shall not be conceded in any degree by the party. And in Connecticut there is probably more Democratic sympathy with this view of the case than in any other Northern State. The effect of a Democratic victory this Spring would be to strengthen the Vallandigham wing of the party and give weight and *prestige* to the extreme theories of the debt and currency, to which the Western Democracy is fully committed.

The Republicans in this canvass, moreover, have the full advantage of fighting under the flag of Gen. Grant. Their Convention put him in nomination for the Presidency, and more on the strength of his character and public services, than of any special devotion to the extreme theories of the Radical Party. A Republican victory will be substantially a victory for Gen. Grant, and will contribute largely to the *prestige* with which his nomination will open the Presidential canvass. Every day makes it more certain that he will be the candidate of the Republican Party,—and we are very much mistaken in our construction of public sentiment if the conviction is not every day growing stronger, with considerate and reflecting men out of the Republican Party as well as in it, that his accession to the Presidency offers the best, if not the only feasible, solution of the troubles and complications of the political situation. Even those who most distinctly and emphatically condemn the policy of Congress, and who distrust the whole Radical theory of Reconstruction, see and deprecate the danger of so violent and so sweeping a reaction as the advent of the Democracy to power would bring about. Such a victory would settle nothing; it would simply change the shape of the controversy and would prolong and embitter instead of ending it. Gen. Grant unites in his support, as he would unite in support of his Administration, the whole of the Republican Party; and it seems certain that, under his guidance, acting in harmony with his wise, moderate and patriotic sentiments, and entertaining no distrust of his motives or his aims, Congress could easily surmount all the difficulties it has encountered hitherto, and give us the peaceful and beneficent restoration the country has so long desired.

The Republicans of Connecticut evidently appreciate the necessity of his nomination and election, and are preparing, if possible, to throw the whole weight of that State in his support. We trust they will prove successful.

Trifling with a Grave Question.

The absence of breadth of reason and principle which has characterized the House discussion of the bill removing political disabilities from certain designated persons, is not creditable to the feeling or judgment of the majority. From first to last it has been treated as a personal matter. There is no agreement as to the scope and effect of the measure, and none as to the qualifications that should constitute a title to benefit from its provisions. Whether it would operate in federal and local politics, or in the latter only—whether it tends to relieve from all disabilities and difficulties, the test-oath included, or partially, within limits defined by that test—whether the Constitutional Amendment, requiring a two-thirds vote in cases of this nature, is operative or not, are some of the many questions raised during the conversational debate, without eliciting a decision in regard to any. Mr. Boutwell differed from Mr. Bingham, and Mr. Schenck from both.

Still more striking are the diversities revealed when the relative claims of individuals named in the bill came under review. The Reconstruction Committee, to whom the subject had been referred, reported eighteen names, including Holden of North Carolina, Orr of South Carolina, Joseph Brown of Georgia, and Longstreet of Louisiana. Additions were proposed by members who testified to the excellence of the nominees. And then Mr. Logan and others found fault with the names suggested, bared flaws in their public character, and constructed ideal standards of excellence by which, in their opinion, fitness for the favors of the bill should be determined. The general impression produced by this tossing about of names and recommendations is, that the chance of obtaining exemption depends mainly upon the influence of the member who for the time becomes a patron, or upon the political availability of the name selected. The strongest point made in Mr. Holden's behalf is, that he will probably be elected the Radical Governor of his State, and will be debarred from serving unless this or some similar measure be enacted. Concerning others nothing half so conclusive could be said. Mr. Bingham urges the expediency of strengthening the hands of men like Orr and Brown and Longstreet, who have publicly exerted themselves to promote reconstruction; and Mr. Garfield preaches in these cases the doctrine of forgiveness. Mr. Logan, on the contrary, modernizes the Mosaic law. He refuses to tolerate the notion of mercy. An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth is the burden of his gospel. Repentance is not enough; there must be fruits meet for repentance. What shall they be? Mr. Logan has not condescended to explain with minuteness, but in his zeal for loyal supremacy, he casts nought but scorn upon the Orrs and Longstreets of the South. Their sorrow for sin does not come up to the Logan mark, though what that mark is, except a readiness to vote the Radical ticket, does not very clearly appear.

The exacting and individualizing process has expression in Mr. Schenck's demand for the specific reasons relied upon by the Committee in making up its list, and for delay, in order that Southern agents of the party may pronounce judgment on the respective claims to Congressional consideration. And this demand has been sustained. While, then, the Committee is preparing a statement of its grounds of preference, emissaries of the Loyal League will sustain with their recommendations those of the list named who share the work of the League, and damn with their censure others who, though honest reconstructionists, are not adherents of the Conventions or unqualified admirers of their proceedings. When the bill emerges from the Committee, therefore, the pitiful business of weighing and balancing particular Southerners in the scales of partisanship will be renewed. We shall have names voted out or in according to the measure of party exigencies or the intensity of party spite. The whole question of disabilities, and their removal, will be discussed and decided in detail with exclusive reference to political considerations.

A course so paltry on a subject so grave is not merely contemptible, it is a fundamental error of policy—a blunder that will react prejudicially to reconstruction by perpetuating the antagonism and bitterness which render the laws virtually inoperative. The inconvenience and loss resulting from existing disabilities, elicited a protest from Gen. Sickles as District Commander, and are exemplified in the plea suggested in regard to Mr. Holden. The public service suffers from the inability of the best men in every part of the South to participate officially in the conduct of affairs. And the maintenance of penalties which are at once degrading and invidious, naturally serves to keep alive harsh feeling and to counteract the healing influence that would otherwise attend restoration to the Union. The fact is notorious, and that it is an evil none but zealots will deny. In what spirit shall it be approached? With what measures shall we undo the mischief that has been done? Through what agencies may we hope to promote that general and hearty feeling of confidence and good-will without which the form of reconstruction will be a mockery? The answer is not doubtful. Instead of singling out less than a score of names, and resting the advocacy of relief upon party grounds, the affirmation of a broad and an intelligible principle is required as the foundation of a policy that shall give vitality to reconstruction by removing causes of alienation, and demonstrating the liberality and good faith of the National Government. A bill like that reported by Mr. Bingham adds insult to injury. To amend it effectively, it should be made the expression of a principle and the key-note of a policy, rather than a contrivance of partisanship, without ingenuity or purpose to win for it respect.

Two Libel Suits.

Two important cases affecting the relations of the Press to individual citizens were brought to a decision on Wednesday—one in the Superior Court in this City, and the other in the City Court of Brooklyn.

One of the suits was brought against the *Sun* (or rather against its late proprietor, Moses S. Beach) for having published (by copying) a libelous article against Mrs. Mary Anna Dean—a lady whose name became familiar to the public some years ago when, as Miss Minnie Boker, she married her father's coachman. The article quoted by the *Sun*, which formed the ground of the prosecution, contained accusations of the worst possible kind against the plaintiff, and was unquestionably calculated to work her all the damage that could ensue from any newspaper publication affecting her life and character. The defence set up was that the article had been copied into the *Sun* without any malicious intent, and merely as a piece of news; that the responsible editor had subsequently apologized for its appearance and retracted its statements; and that this ought to be perfectly satisfactory to the parties implicated. The Judge, in his charge, referred to the law applicable to the case, and to its definition of libel as a malicious publication tending to injure a person's reputation, or expose him to public hatred, contempt and ridicule. In informing the jury of the limitations of their judgment, he said that, in estimating the question of malice, they should, on one hand, consider whether the information was derived from a responsible source, and whether it was in the line of defendant's business as manager of a public Press to reproduce it; while, on the other hand, they should consider whether there was any neglect on the part of the publisher of this article in inquiring as to the facts before publication. It was also charged by the Court that the jury could not attribute express malice to a principal for an act committed by an agent without his knowledge or authority; and a violation by an agent of his instructions or his general charge to conduct a business properly and legally, while it might render the principal technically liable for damages, did not warrant the inference of express malice. After this charge, the jury acquitted the defendant.

The other case was an action against the *Nation* for libel, brought by a conductor on the New-Jersey Railroad. At the time of the killing of Prof. Dwight by a train upon this road, his daughter made certain statements as to the conduct and language of the conductor of the train,—which statements were published in the newspapers of this City, and contained charges of the most inexcusable conduct on the part of the railroad officials. The affair was commented on by the *Nation* sharply, but without severity, or the least sign of malice. The conductor, however, felt himself aggrieved, and, upon examination, not only testified his personal innocence of the charges, but that he had been exculpated from them on a previous trial. The defence set up was that the publication had no malicious intent, that the words were not in themselves libelous, and, in any event, were not applied personally to the plaintiff, whose name was not mentioned in the article, and whose existence was unknown to the defendant at the time. The counsel also offered in evidence the deposition of the daughter of Mr. Dwight, who was killed, in which she relates the circumstances attending the death of her father, and reiterates the statements as to the insulting conduct of the railroad *employés*. The Judge made a rather remarkable charge to the jury, informing them "that the first question for them to determine was whether the libel was written of and concerning the plaintiff. This (said he) was a question solely for the jury, and was, in fact, *the only question in the case, except the question of damages*. It was for the jury to say whether the plaintiff had or had not made out a case of identity as to the conductor to whom the libel referred. If he had, then he was entitled to such damages as, in their opinion, were a just compensation for the injury which his reputation had suffered." Notwithstanding this charge, however, the jury immediately gave a verdict of acquittal for the defendants.

The difference in the character of these two prosecutions for libel is obvious. In the first case—that of Mrs. Dean *vs.* The *Sun*—the plaintiff was a private member of society, and the accusations were against her private character and life. They were entirely baseless and false; they were injurious and damaging; and though the proprietor of the *Sun* had no malice—and in fact no direct part—in their publication, yet their originator was unquestionably guilty of the grossest libel. In the other case—that of Parker *vs.* The *Nation*—the article complained of as libelous dealt entirely with the public conduct of a public functionary or class of functionaries, and dealt with it entirely in the interest of the community. It was as a public official, not as a private individual; it was in his public capacity, not in his private character, that the conductor who misbehaved in such a cruel manner toward Prof. Dwight and his daughter, was treated; and considering the circumstances on which the remarks were based, as narrated by the survivor of the fatal occasion, the language of the *Nation* was entirely justified. And yet Judge Garvin in his charge, ignored wholly the public aspects of the case, ignored wholly the rights of the Press in commenting upon public occurrences and the conduct of public functionaries, ignored wholly the fact that the publication was in the strict line of the duty of a public journalist, and said that the jury had but the single question to decide, whether the plaintiff was the person affected by the *Nation's* article, and then to consider the matter of damages according to their opinion on this point. We cannot conceive a narrower view of the case, or one that is less in accordance with the spirit of the law, the duties of the Press, or the welfare of the people. If it had been heeded by the Jury, or if it were carried out in general, it would render impossible any comment upon even the most outrageous conduct of the class of men to whom the plaintiff belongs, and would enable them with impunity to ride still more rough-shod than the most of them do now over a public which can rarely obtain any redress for their misbehavior.

The counsel for the plaintiff in this case, in his address to the jury, was so complimentary as to read and endorse an editorial article from this journal on the responsibility of the newspaper press. Judging from the verdict subsequently rendered, we should think that the jury caught the spirit and significance of the article much more clearly than the counsel who read it. On the occasion in question, we argued that the Press should enjoy no immunity from punishment when it dealt slanderously with private character, or attempted to blast the reputation of men or women by false, reckless or criminal charges. We took the ground that an editor could not escape liability to a party wronged by saying he did not intend his injury; nor could he shift responsibility by alleging that the libel was the work of a subordinate, who acted without his knowledge. We differ from some of our cotemporaries upon this matter, in holding that private character has rights as well as the public Press; and we believe that the safety of the one is perfectly compatible with the liberty of the other. But there is a very broad and fundamental distinction between newspaper libels upon the private life of individuals and the boldest criticism upon the public conduct of public men or public functionaries. It is only by exercising this latter right fearlessly and constantly, yet judiciously and without personal malice, that the Press can exercise that guardianship over the public interests which the public now expect from it.

An Expense Lopped Off.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the power to prescribe regulations to carry into effect the Revenue and Collection laws of the United States, has decided that a Port Warden's certificate may hereafter be dispensed with in the proceedings at the Custom-house, to ascertain the amount of any damage which may occur to merchandise on the voyage of importation, and the consequent abatement in the amount of duties to be paid on such merchandise. The fees of the Port Wardens are $3 in each case, and they are supposed to reach in the aggregate to from ten to twenty thousand dollars per annum. This sum will, under the new regulation, be saved to the importing interest.

Under the fifty-second section of the Revenue laws passed March 2, 1799, the fact of such damage was to be "ascertained by the proper officers of the port or district in which the said goods, wares and merchandise shall arrive;" and it seems that the Port Wardens, although they are created wholly by State laws, and are not specially recognized under any act of Congress, had been, previously to Feb. 1, 1857, regarded as being the officers intended by the section above mentioned. But Mr. Guthrie, in his book of instructions issued at that date, did not require the certificate of the Port Wardens, and it was dispensed with. In March, 1862, Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, instructed Mr. Barney, the then Collector, "to employ the Port Wardens to ascertain the fact of such damage," since which time they have performed this service.

On the suggestion of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., and Benkard & Hutton, this matter was brought to the attention of Mr. McCulloch. They objected to the regulation of 1862, on the ground that no State officer could have been contemplated by the act of Congress; that these certificates had no weight with the appraising officers and did not relieve them from any responsibility, and that the Custom-house officers of the United States, and none others, were "the proper officers" referred to in the act.

Secretary McCulloch fully sustains these views, and directs the Collector not hereafter to require the production of the Port Warden's certificate as a preliminary to the issuing orders for such appraisal, but to conform to the regulations issued by Mr. Guthrie, in February, 1857. Inasmuch as neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor the Collector of the Port could, in case of refusal, require such service from the Port Wardens, and as their certificate can have no valid effect on the question of damage, the action of Secretary McCulloch is perfectly correct.

Under the act to reorganize the Warden's office of the Port of New-York, passed in 1857, the Board of Port Wardens is made to consist of nine members, to be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be appointed by the Governor; and it is provided that one of them shall reside at Brooklyn and three of them shall be nautical men. Their duties relate principally to the examination of the condition and storage of cargo in cases of damage at sea, for which service a fee is allowed, and it is provided in such act of reorganization that if after arrival the hatches of any vessel shall be first opened by any other person and damage exists, the fact "shall be deemed presumptive evidence that such damage occurred in consequence of improper stowage or negligence."

We are inclined to think, from looking over the act of reorganization, that the Board is very much of a close corporation, and that its chief importance results from its legislative power to collect fees on the survey of cargoes and vessels. If some other public spirited citizens among the Marine Insurance Companies will undertake the duty, a still larger saving may be made in that quarter.

The Pardoning of Counterfeiters.

We have been quite interested in examining the list of persons pardoned by the President for counterfeiting, forgery, &c., which was made out by the Attorney-General and transmitted to the House of Representatives by the President in answer to a resolution of the House requesting it. The list contains the names of 125 persons pardoned from April 14, 1865, to Nov. 12, 1867, a period of nineteen months. Of these, 25 were charged with forgery, or altering vouchers, leaving 100 persons convicted of being engaged in making or passing counterfeit money. Eight of these hundred were pardoned after having served out their term of service, leaving only 92 who had been engaged in the business who were discharged before the sentence of the law had been completed. There is no statement given of the number convicted during that time, so that it is impossible to tell what proportion of the offenders have been pardoned; but 92 counterfeiters let loose in a year and a-half, seems to us to make a bad record. At this rate District-Attorneys have need to be active to keep the convictions ahead of the pardons.

On looking over the reasons which are given in each case for the pardon, one is struck with their uniformity in some respects. Ill health and large families and deep penitence and good behavior in prison are the staple grounds of pardon. Twenty-two of them had served in the Union army, which is always stated, as is proper, as being a strong reason for discharge. Now and then we come across a different reason. One man is said to have been discovered after his conviction to have been "the victim of a villainous conspiracy," and to have been entirely innocent. It is not stated in his case how a conspiracy came to be set on foot against him, but quite likely it was a case parallel to that of A. G. Johnson, a Missouri farmer, who, as the statement says, was called by business to Leavenworth, Kansas, and four hours after his arrival was arrested, charged with having counterfeit money in his possession, and a bad $20 bill was found on him.

> "The informer in the case," says the statement, "was a certain J. B. Young, who was arrested in Kansas on the charge of dealing in counterfeit money, and was held for trial in $5,000 bail. *He received for himself a promise of dismissal of proceedings if he caused the arrest and conviction of a stated number of other persons for the same offence.* The counterfeit money was first passed upon the prisoner, and he was then arrested for having it in his possession."

These facts being so, it was right that the pardon of the victim should follow at once. It is a pity that the name of the astute Government official who, having thus got his clutches upon a counterfeiter, turned him loose, with a promise which inevitably sent him out, like a Thug, to lie in wait for and drag into the clutches of the law men who might be entirely innocent, does not appear. Congress ought to have that man's name, and take some measures to promote him. He is entitled to high rank in the secret detective service.

All this, of course, is on the supposition that the facts were really as stated. But looking at the statement of cases with which we are familiar, we find one so grossly erroneous, that it throws a suspicion upon them all. The case we speak of is that of Antonio Rasa, the statement of which is given as follows:

> "Antonio Rasa was convicted at the October term, 1865, of the United States Court for the Southern District of New-York, of counterfeiting United States fractional currency, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment. This pardon was ordered by the President on account of grave doubts of guilt. The prisoner was an industrious German. Counterfeit money was found in the tenement-house where he lived, and his knowledge of its existence is a matter of grave doubt. His poverty, large family of small helpless children, and presumable innocence of guilty knowledge, were the mitigating circumstances in this case. Pardoned Nov. 15, 1865."

Rasa was convicted not in the Southern District, but the Eastern. He was not a German, but an Italian; was quite likely "industrious," but only as a counterfeiter. The money was found not in "the tenement-house where he lived," but in a little house in the outskirts of Brooklyn, which had been hired for the express business of counterfeiting, where he was found sleeping. He was proved to have been there frequently before, and to have himself worked at the business. He was one of a gang with which the notorious Ulrich was connected, and there was not a shadow of doubt of his guilt. More than that, there was sentenced at the same time a man named Brown, whom Rasa had hired to do the work, who had pleaded guilty, and was not a principal in the affair. But Brown remains in the State Prison yet serving out his sentence, while Rasa was discharged after two months' confinement! This does not seem to have been because he had powerful friends either, for not a single person is specified as having asked for his discharge. His case stands almost alone in this particular, the others being recommended for pardon by persons in various numbers up to Henry Johnston, who was recommended by Senator Cowan, Jere. S. Black, two members of Congress, and 1,837 others.

This whole matter of pardoning counterfeiters ought to be ventilated and stopped, except in extreme cases. The offences are increasing in number, and they are growing more and more dangerous. There was a counterfeit coupon before the courts only a few days ago which was so good as to deceive experts. And it must be discouraging enough to an active officer to secure the conviction and sentence of a counterfeiter, and have him in a short time return under the protection of a pardon to the same work, with added experience. Pardons ought to be given in some cases; but ninety counterfeiters pardoned in a year and a-half must, we think, make a heavy drain upon the currency of the country.

MINOR TOPICS.

The impeachment of the President has had one result already for which it is said he is devoutly thankful. It has scattered the crowd of applicants for office which usually hang around the White House. There are a good many men who delight in being thus surrounded by applicants for their favor; but we think Mr. Johnson must have been pretty well cured of this feeling if he ever had it. Very few of our public men have experienced more of the disappointments and discomforts of public life than he. Every man whom he has nominated for office has found it necessary instantly to turn against him in order to get confirmed. He has thus experienced more than the ordinary share of political ingratitude.

New-Jersey, nursing the idea of a great City of the Palisades between the Hudson and the Hackensack, can see that an excellent way to fill up her splendid outline would be an increased and easy communication with New-York. With this end, a bill has been introduced into her Legislature to enable a company to build a suspension bridge from the ridge above Weehawken, across to this island, somewhere in the neighborhood of Seventieth-street. A good bridge there would *tap* Manhattan to some purpose. At the same time, the new projected railroad to run from Jersey City to Albany, close to the river, will be a further help of that grand municipal project.

If steamers can be worked by the help of petroleum, it will be a great advantage to ship-owners and all others concerned—that is to say, the rest of the world—as long as the supply of petroleum may hold out. Col. Foote, of Boston, has been carrying the Government ship *Palos* up and down Massachusetts Bay with petroleum, and is now about to bring his own vessel, the *Island City*, round to the great ports, to exhibit her performance. In his late experiments he used coal tar, and worked his machinery in the most satisfactory manner. It would be a gain to do away with the heavy necessity of coal, and this use of petroleum may be a good step forward in the direction of the other motor, which, no doubt, will yet suggest itself, and supersede all those now in use.

The "Rev." C. Chauncey Burr, editor of the *Old Guard*, openly advocates in that magazine the assassination of the Radical members of Congress as the readiest way of solving the problem of reconstruction. "A hundred men," he says, "of the pluck and patriotism of Wilkes Booth, at the start of these terrible despotisms, would have saved our country," &c. But it is not yet too late, if the Democratic Party have "the sagacity and pluck to call upon the people to arm and muster for the salvation of the country." The sanguinary ex-clergyman has no doubt of the justice of the policy he advocates. "The moment any man begins to play the despot, he forfeits his right to life." "Just as many days as these infamous tyrants [Grant, Sherman, Schofield, and the Radical members of Congress] have lived since they began their despotism, *have they lived too long*." The italics are Mr. Burr's own. Coming from any other source, this atrocious language would provoke serious remonstrance; but from the Rev. C. Chauncey Burr it has no significance whatever, and only causes a smile at his folly and infatuation.

We think the Legislature might well delay passing the bill which has been introduced into the Assembly, prohibiting the intermarrying of first cousins, until they have time to obtain a scientific report upon the subject from a commission of competent medical men. So far as refers to the physical results of such intermarriages, there is a very great difference of opinion, and there is no collection of data at hand sufficient to enable our law-makers to come to a positive conclusion. It was at one time very generally conceded that they resulted in a malformed, puny and imbecile offspring; but this view of the case is now disputed by some of the highest scientific authorities of Europe. All we desire is that the legislation upon the matter should be based on intelligence, and on such unmistakable facts as can be got together. We believe that Dr. Hammond, of this City, could put the Legislature in the way of getting at the data and the conclusions of recent investigators.

We give elsewhere the address of the Northern and Western residents of New-Orleans to Gen. Hancock on the occasion of his leaving the command of that Department. They indorse strongly his administration, and brand with severity the gross misrepresentations of his course which have been made (as they say) by a few partisans of extreme views, or office-seekers for self-interest. A leading journal of New-Orleans says that the names appended to this address are those of the principal business men from the North, many of them recent comers and some of them ex-officers of the Union army. The infamous falsehoods published about Gen. Hancock have one by one been exposed, but the falsifiers are still active as ever.

Under the operations of the Atlantic Cable, and the West India telegraph, the trade between Europe and the United States is undergoing a change in its management which is vastly to the interest of shipowners. For instance, a merchant in this city dispatches a telegram by Atlantic Cable to the master of his ship at Liverpool, ordering him to Key West, Fla., for orders. The Captain, on reaching that port, notifies his owners of his arrival, and they at once direct him to clear for Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans, Galveston, or wherever else freight offers at the best rates. These advantages are fully appreciated by the mercantile community, and the central position and convenience of Key West as a port of call are making themselves felt by adding greatly to the trade of that place.

That is not a bad idea of the Excise Commissioners to institute an investigation into the quality of liquors sold by licensed saloons. Their licenses surely do not allow them to sell the most abominable poisons and drugs, and yet it is done every day and all the time. The report of the Congressional Committee on Retrenchment the other day said that England was enabled to keep up her high tax on potable whisky by leaving whisky used in manufacturing free, and that the temptation to sell the latter for the former was done away with by requiring it to be made with a mixture of wood-naptha. That may do in England, but we fear that the throats and stomachs of the present American generation have been so hardened by the frightful adulterations sold at bars, that they would swallow the wood-naptha as sweetly unconscious of its inflammatory properties as they are now of the benzine and burning-fluid they so complacently drink.

In most countries the churches, even in cities, remain on their foundations—stationary when everything about them changes with time. With us our City churches undergo change like our dwelling-houses. The Church of the Puritans, in Union-square, is one more church about to give way to a hotel or dry goods palace. It is not good reckoning to build very expensive churches in New-York. The tide of business will wash them all away. Latterly they have been retreating, so to speak, up town. But, in thirty years, up town will be a centre of business. The solemn temples must fly to the mainland. Our great ornamental church of Trinity looks curiously out of place among the wholesale stores and money changers' offices, and would gladly be on Fifty-ninth-street, if, like the house of Loretto, it could help itself. In time New-York will be a huge bazaar of stores, and the people will, for the most part, sleep and spend Sundays beyond the rivers on all sides. Hamlet says somebody must build churches to be kept in remembrance. If the Prince were in New-York, he would look for something of greater permanence—and look a long time.

When our quicksilver companies began working in California, there was a kind of exultant anticipation, in view of their great productiveness, that we should soon be able to force the old European mines of Spain and Austria from the world's market. The first effect was, indeed, to make the consumers of that article more independent of those two great producers, but now the only result of increased production must be to lower the price. The uses of mercury are very limited, being confined to a very few manufacturing processes, to medicine, and to the beneficiation of ores, its largest and most important use. Here, now, is opportunity for some clever inventor. Ordinarily, there is an endless diversity of utility in all natural productions, and demand enough to absorb the whole supply from year to year. But in quicksilver we have a metal whose production could be enormously multiplied at very small expense, were there any use for it, or any growing market to be supplied. There is great wealth in store for the man who makes evident a more extended sphere of usefulness for this abundant metal.

In one number of the London *Times* we have a statement of the vast imports and exports of the British Isles, from which it appears that the commerce of England is increasing in a steady ratio, which was only slightly interrupted in 1867—the value of the imports for the last six months of that year being over £178,000,000 sterling, and of the exports for the same time over £211,800,000. In another number of the same journal we have the return of the Poor Law Board for 1867, which shows that nearly a million of paupers were relieved from the poor-rates, which was a great increase of pauperism over that of 1866, and an increase of 43 per cent. over that of 1865. In London, there were 103,000 paupers in 1865; 123,000 in 1866, and 147,000 in 1867. Here is a remarkable contrast of commercial prosperity and pauperism, furnishing a dreary comment on the boasted civilization of England.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 19.

IMPEACHMENT.

It is understood that the Impeachment Managers have virtually agreed to abandon the last article in the indictment against the President, better known as "Butler's article," if the defence attempts to take undue advantage of it by subpœnaing witnesses from a distant part of the country, and thereby delaying the trial. It has been suggested that Gen. ROUSSEAU, now in Alaska, who was one of the Presidential party during the famous "swing around the circle," and consequently a competent witness for the defence, might be called under this article.

THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

It is understood in official circles that the President intends ordering Gen. HALLECK, now in California, to the command of the Fifth Military District, provided that Gen. HANCOCK is willing to take a command near Washington.

THE SECOND AUDITORSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

The President will shortly send to the Senate the name of Col. J. O. P. BURNSIDE, late of Illinois, to be Second Auditor of the Treasury in place of Hon. E. B. FRENCH, the present incumbent. The removal of Mr. FRENCH is urged by Secretary MCCULLOCH, and it is rumored that charges will be preferred against him based upon alleged neglect of duty. It is due to him to say that his friends feel confident that they will be able to disprove the charges.

COUNTERFEIT BONDS.

The Joint Committee on Retrenchment are preparing to investigate the counterfeit seven-thirty bond question that created such an excitement last Fall. It will be remembered that $80,000 in these securities were received for conversion at the Sub-Treasury in New-York, the fraudulent character of which was not discovered until they reached the Department.

THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

Information from Richmond states that Gen. BROWN, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau in Virginia, will probably be sent to the United States Senate from that State.

GREENBACKS VERSUS NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The House Banking and Currency Committee held a meeting this morning for the consideration of Mr. RANDALL's bill to withdraw the circulation of National Banks and substitute greenbacks therefor. After discussion, the Committee adjourned without reaching a vote on the measure before them.

THE AMENDATORY TAX BILL.

The Senate passed the House bill to exempt certain manufacturers from taxation, with amendments providing for a reduction of the tax on petroleum to fifty cents, and fixing the tax on receipts from manufacture at $2 for each $1,000 over $10,000. The amendments reported by the Committee to exempt sugar, spices, coffee, &c., were rejected.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 19.

IMPEACHMENT TESTIMONY.

The Impeachment Managers, to-day, examined several witnesses from Cleveland as to the correctness of their reports of the President's speeches in that city.

Messrs. STANBERY, CURTIS and EVARTS were again in consultation with the President this morning, in relation to the trial.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The Joint Committee on the Library, at their meeting to-day, came to an informal understanding not to act definitely at present upon the subject of an international copyright law. A number of petitions have been received, both from the advocates and opponents of such a measure. The petitions from the former are principally signed by authors, and those from the latter by paper-makers, publishers and printers, and more of a similar character are expected. It is understood that the principal reason for the non-action of the Committee at this time is, that owing to the near approach of the impeachment trial, Congress cannot give to the subject the deliberation which its importance demands.

THE TRANSFER OF ALASKA.

The Government Printing Office has just issued the message of the President of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House, together with all the correspondence in relation to Russian America. The volume contains 363 pages, including the particulars in relation to the making of the treaty, which Secretary SEWARD says in his informal note to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, stands alone in the history of diplomacy as an important treaty, conceived, initiated, prosecuted and completed without being presented or attended by protocols or dispatches. Minister CLAY, at St. Petersburg, writing Mr. SEWARD, says:

> "I congratulate you upon the brilliant achievement, which adds to the vast territory of our Union, whose ports, whose mines, whose waters, whose furs, whose fisheries are of untold value, and whose fields will produce many grains, even wheat, and become hereafter, in time, the seat of a hardy white population. I regard it as worth at least $50,000,000, and hereafter the wonder will be that we ever got it at all."

The document includes the reports of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury, together with numerous official statements, showing the character of the country in all particulars.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

A number of Republican members of Congress will soon take part in the Connecticut campaign. Representative DONNELLY will leave for that State on Saturday, Mr. BLAIR on Sunday, and Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, on Monday. Representatives GARFIELD, COBURN, WILLIAMS, of Indiana, and others will follow them to make speeches.

LAND GRANT TO IOWA.

The Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution of the House with reference to a grant of land to Iowa by acts of Congress in May, 1856, and April, 1863, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, says the Department certified to Iowa for said road the quantity that incurred for the whole grant, amounting to 1,226,163 acres, subject to all the conditions in the granting acts.

NATIONAL FINANCE.

There is authority for stating that the amount of greenback currency now in the Treasury is less than any time since the close of the war, the bulk of the Treasury balances being in gold. The amount of gold now in the Treasury exceeds one hundred millions. The books of the Treasury Office prove this fact. There is now in circulation greenback currency amounting to three hundred and fifty-six millions, according to law, and nearly thirty millions of fractional currency; adding to this the amount of national currency in circulation, which nearly reaches the limit of three hundred millions, and there is a paper circulation reaching seven hundred millions of dollars.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The Commission appointed for the examination of Revenue stamps and a change, if expedient, of the prevailing system, will, it is understood, report at an early day. It is said that there are several important improvements before them for consideration, self-canceling stamps, and a patent paper from which the ink used in cancellation cannot be removed as is done in the case of the stamp now used, being among the number. There will be a strong movement for the transfer of the supplying source of these stamps from Philadelphia to New-York. The selections, it is stated, have narrowed down to the present contractors, in the former place, and a prominent and influential New-York house, which will be strongly pressed forward.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, has received an urgent request from six colored pastors of churches in Richmond, to address their congregations on the subject of temperance, which he has promised to do at an early day.

THE DEATH OF JUDGE WILMOT.

The death of Hon. DAVID WILMOT, one of the Judges of the Court of Claims, which recently took place at his residence at Towanda, Penn., will be announced in that court to-morrow.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Ninety dollars in Government funds, the result of a troubled conscience, was transmitted to the Treasury this morning through the pastor of a Catholic church in this city and duly credited to the "Conscience Fund."

LABOR IN THE NAVY-YARDS.

The bill introduced by Gen. BANKS to-day to regulate the mechanical labor in the several Navy-yards, and the compensation therefor, contains a list of officers for each of them, with their salaries.

It is provided that the master workmen shall have immediate control, and be vigilant to secure constant diligence from all those who may be employed under their special direction. They shall select the workmen to be employed in their respective branches of labor, subject to the approval of the Commandant of the yard. The nominations shall be made to the chief of their respective departments, and they will be held accountable for the proper execution of the work under their charge, and that efficient men are employed. When a reduction is required, they shall select for discharges those whose services can best be dispensed with, consistently with the interests of the Government, and with due regard to the orders of the Government and the passage of a resolution of Congress to encourage the employment of disabled and discharged soldiers, approved March 3, 1865. Eight hours shall be a day's work for laborers, workmen and mechanics now employed, or who may hereafter be employed, by or on behalf of the Government of the United States; and that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs from March 9 to 14 were as follows:

Boston	$344,238
New-York	2,543,225
Philadelphia	274,686
Baltimore	176,281
New-Orleans, Feb. 24 to March 7	210,852

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-Gen. A. DOUBLEDAY, Colonel Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, and Brevet Major-Gen. FRANK WHEATON, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-ninth Infantry, have been assigned to duty as members of the Board to retire disabled officers of the army, which Board was convened by Special Order No. 449, dated Sept. 21, 1867. Capt. CYRUS S. ROBERTS, Seventeenth United States Infantry, has been assigned to duty as Aid-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General commanding the Department of Texas.

Capt. EDWARD DONALDSON, United States Navy, has been detached from the command of the *Alleghany*, and is waiting orders. Surgeon WM. M. WOOD and Assistant Surgeon G. B. LECOMPTE are also detached from the *Alleghany* and waiting for orders. Paymaster A. MCBISHOP has been detached from the *Cyane* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered home. Surgeon A. B. JUDSON detached from the *Michigan* and ordered home. Paymaster FORBES PARKER has been detached from the *Alleghany* and ordered to settle accounts. Paymaster M. H. DOUGLASS has been ordered to the *Cyane*. Paaymaster CHARLES W. ABOTT has been ordered to the *Contoocook*, and as Fleet Paymaster of the Atlantic Squadron. Surgeon E. S. MATTHEWS has been ordered to the *Michigan*.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The following cases were disposed of in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 107—Lemon & Co. *vs.* 830 bales of cotton, and two other cases. Argument concluded.

No. 108—Walzley, appellant, *vs.* Mayor, &c., of Muscatine. Argued.

No. 109—United States, ex rel. Benton, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Mayor, &c., of Iowa City. Argued.

No. 110—Hanger, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Babbets. Case on argument.

No. 113 is the next case in regular call.

NEW-YORK.

The New Capitol Investigation—Railroad Matters—Canal Appointments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 18, 1868.

The Finance Committee of the Senate met again yesterday afternoon to continue the investigation of the memorial about a new Capitol.

The Senate Chamber was filled by the most noted of Albanians.

Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN opened the proceedings by giving a long, lucid and interesting account of what had been done by the Board of Capitol Commissioners, the Commissioners of the Land Office and by the Governor—the three Boards which, he claimed, had to work in concert before the plans were, or could be, adopted. He claimed that he had been actuated in all he had done only by a sincere desire to get the best and the most satisfactory design, and he thought he had accomplished that purpose. After Mr. PRUYN had concluded, Hon. HAMILTON HARRIS read a letter from ERASTUS CORNING, denying the statements made at the previous meeting, that Mr. BRIDGEFORD had kept two sets of books of account while constructing the Albany Bridge, one of which he had destroyed. The further hearing of the matter was then postponed until this afternoon.

The Senate Railroad Committee also had a session yesterday afternoon. There were a few more last words from the Arcade and Transit advocates. Mr. RICHARDSON was heard about some alterations and betterments of his Brooklyn roads, and Senator CALDWELL in favor of the Hudson River West Shore Road. The sessions of this Committee are likely to occur twice a day for the balance of the session.

The evening sessions of the two Houses were "flat, stale and unprofitable." In the Assembly it was the third reading of bills. In the Senate it was a discussion (a set time for that purpose,) of the *pros* and *cons* of canal repairs—whether they were made, if so, how—and then as to the best way of making them, assuming such repairs to be necessary. The question was again made the special order for Thursday evening. As the two houses are about as far apart on this question as they well can be, I do not think anything is to come of this talk.

CANAL APPOINTMENTS.

Yesterday was the day fixed by the new State officers for making appointments of collectors, weighers, lock-tenders, &c., on the canals, so you may well believe things were active as well as mixed. The appointments were made in caucus, and duly announced in open session. There was about the usual amount of swearing on account of disappointments—I have heard more, I have heard less—so I think the blaspheming is about an average. It is said that Senators TWEED and CREAMER run the list, and had things pretty much their own way. It is said, "Uneasy rests the head that wears a crown," but it don't appear to disturb the equanimity of TWEED. Not much. He appears to take to responsibilities, (especially when patronage is to be dispensed,) as a duck does to water—only a little more so.

THE HOUSE

was engaged all day in hearing bills read a third time and voting on them. I believe everything that was read was passed. There are yet about fifty bills to be read before the regular order of business will be resumed.

THE SENATE

was the point of attraction to-day, because two or three test questions were to come up. One was about town bonds for building railroads, or what was substantially the same thing, authorizing savings banks to invest in such bonds. The Senate concurred in the House amendments legalizing such action.

The bill to authorize the West Shore Railroad Company to bond towns along its line, and thus secure the construction of a road on the west shore of the Hudson, was reported by the Senate Railroad Committee this morning. This makes a second Hudson River Railroad to Albany.

The International Dry Dock Company was reported favorably; also the Hell Gate Pilot bill.

AMONG THE BILLS

introduced in the Senate, was one by Senator MORRIS, to repeal the act requiring births, marriages and deaths to be recorded; also, by Mr. TWEED, to amend the Soldiers' Business and Dispatch Company law of last Winter. The essential amendment authorizes the Company to put up booths anywhere, so that the owners of adjacent property consent, without requiring the assent of the Police Commissioners or the Board of Health. There are one or two other amendments, but I think I have stated the most of the bill.

Senator CROWLEY (why should Niagara roar for New-York, even though it be done ever so gently?) introduced a bill requiring that all fines, rewards, balances in the hands of the Property Clerk, &c., shall be paid over to the Police Insurance Fund, "which it seems," as Mrs. Gamp would say, "a very prosperous thing to do." At least, it ought to be done. The bill provides further, that this fund shall be properly distributed among disabled members of the force, and the widows and children of those members who may die in the harness. It is a common habit to ridicule the M. P.'s, but if the secret history of the force were even truthfully written, the State would give pensions where it now scoffs.

Senator BANKS introduced a bill amending the Revised Statutes, so as to give to the father of a male infant, or child, under age, and to mothers of girls the entire control of them—to dispose of them by gift, will, &c., or to retain possession of them so long as they shall be under age. If Senator BANKS would reverse his proposition he would be more in accord, (or *rapport*, as the phrase goes,) with human nature, or "the eternal fitness of things."

The Senate also voted on the first city railroad bill that has been brought up. It has been said that the Democrats would not vote for any bill relating to New-York City railroads, and I have been inclined to coincide in that theory, but the vote of to-day dissipates that idea. On the question of passing the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street bill this morning the vote stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Beach, Bradley, Campbell, Cauldwell, Creamer, Edwards, Genet, Graham, Hale, Hubbard, Humphrey, Kennedy, Mattoon, Morgan, Morris, Murphy, Nichols, Norton, Parker, Stanford, Tweed, and Van Petten—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Crowley and Folger.

This shows that the original programme that nothing should be done has been partially broken through.

In Executive Session this morning, virtually nothing was done. The Governor made no new nominations, and the Senate refused or neglected to confirm any that had been sent in.

It is the old story. One says I will not, and the other says I'll see you —— first. LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.........ALBANY, Thursday, March 19.

BILLS REPORTED.

Against incorporating the Industrial Savings Bank at Tarrytown, which was agreed to.

Incorporating the German Savings Bank at Morrisania.

Incorporating the Rondout Savings Bank.

Amending the charter of the Ithaca Savings Bank.

For the construction of an Arcade Underground Railroad in New-York—for consideration of the Senate.

Against repealing the act for registration of births, marriages and deaths, which was agreed to.

Against increasing the fees of Constables and Jurors, which was agreed to.

Against the bill for more effectual prevention of incendiary fires, which was agreed to.

Against the bill to enable foreign corporations to hold lands within this State. The bill was laid on the table.

Against establishing a Recording Court in Syracuse, which was agreed to.

Against increasing the fees of Surrogates, which was agreed to.

For the better protection of persons letting or hiring personal property.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Authorizing the City of Newburg to take stock in the Newburg and Walkill Valley Railroad.

Authorizing the Savings Banks to invest in any town or village bonds to an amount not exceeding fifteen per cent. of the amount of their deposits.

For the erection of a new market building upon the site of the present Washington Market in New-York.

The bill provides for the erection of a new market building on the site of the present Washington Market; the names of the Commissioners to oversee the erection are WILLIAM B. WHITE, JOHN J. WALSH, HENRY SMITH, the Comptroller and Street Commissioner of New-York City, and provides for the creation of a public debt, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, to an amount sufficient to erect the market.

By Mr. TWEED—To establish a Nautical School in New-York.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Authorizing the Syracuse and Manlius Railroad Company to transfer property; also, authorizing the City of Syracuse to take stock in the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad; also, authorizing the towns in Onondaga, Chenango and Madison Counties to issue railroad bonds.

The bill introduced by Mr. GENET proposes to approve of the new pier and bulkhead lines established by the Board of Central Park Commissioners on Hudson River, from Fifty-fifth-street to Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River, down to Third-avenue.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill providing that the Board of Education of the City of New-York may organize a nautical school for education and training in navigation; and may appropriate to its support the necessary sums to meet the annual expense of such instruction; the school to be conducted by three trustees appointed by the Board; short cruises to be made between March and December for training and exercise at sea in practical navigation.

Mr. CREAMER gave notice of a bill for the appointment of an additional number of notaries public for the City of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To enable the Clifton Iron Company to transfer passengers.

To appropriate $250,000 to aid in the construction of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

Providing for relief from taxation in Monroe County.

Authorizing the Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company to pay "cash," instead of note premiums.

Authorizing the town of Saratoga to issue railroad bonds.

The bill authorizing the Mariposa Company to issue the second preferred stock was ordered to the third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Governor sent in the report of the Commissary-General of Ordnance. Also, a communication from the Commissioners of Quarantine relative to the prevention of cholera.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To authorize the City of Buffalo to take stock in the Buffalo and Washington Railway.

To incorporate the State Line Bridge Company.

Appropriating $250,000 to aid the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

For the better protection of firemen in the City of Brooklyn.

Recess to 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS REPORTED.

To provide for the transmission of letters, packages and merchandise in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

To provide for the safety of life on the City railroads in the City of New-York.

To incorporate the East-street and Buffalo-street Railroad Company of Buffalo.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

To authorize the Blossburg Coal and Mining Company to hold real estate in this State.

To authorize the exchange of property between the Commissioners of Emigration and Public Charities.

To repeal the act relative to sales at public auction.

To authorize the sale of the regimental armory in Newburg.

To provide for the erection of wharves and piers in the Harlem River below Second-avenue.

The bill to facilitate the construction of the New-York and Albany Railroad.

Relative to criminal prosecutions.

The First Presidential Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following scrap of history may perhaps explain to your correspondent "Armonck" how it happened that New-York State cast no vote at the first Presidential election:

The majority of the Poughkeepsie Convention were, it seems, elected as Anti-Federalists, and therefore opposed at the first the ratification of the Constitution. But before the final vote was reached, the Constitution was adopted, New-Hampshire completing the number of States necessary for this purpose. With the issue, then, before them, of making this State a rival to the Union instead of a member thereof, certain of the Anti-Federalists gave way, and the vote of ratificaton was passed July 26, 1788, by a majority of three. In view of this act, Gov. CLINTON issued his proclamation, convening an extra session of the Legislature for Dec. 8, 1788, for the purpose of choosing Senators and Presidential Electors, and providing for the election of Representatives. On its assembling, the State was immediately divided into districts, and soon after Representatives were elected, who occupied seats in the first Federal House. The Senators and Presidential Electors, however, were to be elected by the Legislature itself, in which the Federal Party controlled the Senate only, the Anti-Federalists having a majority of ten in the lower House and the majority in joint ballot. The Senate, therefore, rejected the Assembly bill, which provided for the choosing Senators and electors in convention of both houses, and the latter refused to accede to the compromise offered by the upper House, that each should choose one Senator and four electors. Disagreeing thus in regard to the manner of election, which was not elsewhere specified, and in regard to which there were of course no precedents, the Legislature adjourned and did not meet again until after the day appointed by law for designating electors. New-York, therefore, did not vote at the election of the first President, nor was it represented in the Senate of the United States until some time after the commencement of the session.

If you think it worth while to give place to the above, I think you will find the facts sustained by the best authorities, which I have endeavored to consult. STUDENT.

What Gives Value to Greenbacks?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that one of your financial correspondents makes this assertion, namely, "There is no possible device by which greenbacks can be enhanced except by contraction." I always supposed that the value of a promise to pay depended upon the wealth of the maker. Now, our greenbacks are in fact a mortgage upon all the wealth of this great and growing country, including, by the right of eminent domain, all the taxable property in the land, and it cannot be shown that they are not at this moment equitably worth their face in all the home trade of the country, let the premium on gold be what it may. At present that premium is about 40 per cent., and is owing wholly to two causes; first, our adverse balance of foreign trade, and, second, the threatening aspect of our political situation, causing fear that the rebellion is not yet over. Financially the Government has no moral right, while we are a debtor nation, to hoard gold beyond the amount of interest on its bonds; by so doing it increases taxation to the extent of the interest lost. Where is the merchant who would, even should his creditors allow it, impose a tax on himself by such a policy in his own business? The premium on gold, then, exists independently of our legal-tenders, and it is not by contraction, but by fostering the industries of the country, and by stamping out the rebel element among us, that gold is to be brought down to par with the greenbacks. Gold is required only in our foreign trade, and if there were not an ounce of it in the country, and our foreign traders were obliged, owing to its scarcity, to buy it at some unheard of premium to pay foreign balances of trade, that fact could have no influence whatever on the value of greenbacks; they rest upon more proportionate real wealth than do the English consols, and all we need ask for is internal peace and no financial legislation. STER.

Aid for the Starving Swedes.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 17, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some time ago you inserted in the columns of your paper a communication on this subject. In the absence of any action having been taken in Congress on the motion made by Hon. Mr. HARDING, on Jan. 28, to send a Government vessel in aid of the starving people in Sweden, I beg to intrude once more, to lay before your readers the following translation of a card lately published in the Swedish newspaper at Chicago:

> "The undersigned herewith takes the liberty to inform all persons who have kindly undertaken to collect aid for our starving countrymen in Norrland that the Swedish Relief Committee of New-York intend to use all means which shall flow in by the 15th of April next, to purchase corn for direct shipment to Gefle by a Swedish vessel which will clear from the port of New-York on May 1.
>
> Should the committees in the West elect to send means for buying grain to be forwarded by the above-mentioned vessel, it is desirable to have the same before the close of March.
>
> Grain is what the sufferers require for their maintenance, and not money, as long as the present inordinate high prices of grain continue in Sweden.
>
> FREDERICK WALBROTH,
> Treasurer of the New-York Relief Committee.
> NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1868.

A Veteran Indeed.

Truth is often stranger than fiction, and history often more romantic than romance. That an individual who has led a peaceful life has reached his 102d birthday is noted as something extraordinary, but it is almost without a parallel for a soldier to attain that age, especially one who for twenty-five years bore arms in the greatest war which convulsed Europe, or in wilder African forays, and was left as one of them among the dead of a battlefield fifty-eight years ago. The veteran to which these remarks refer celebrated his 102d birthday on the 9th inst., at the house of Gen. DE PEYSTER, No. 59 East Twenty-first-street, in this City, amid a number of officers who rose to high commands in suppressing our Southern rebellion, and were yet unborn when the majority of the celebrities whom Capt. FREDERIC LAHRBUSH obeyed or encountered were already dead, or dead to the public. When he was born FREDERIC the Great had just closed in triumph the Seven Years' War, which elevated Prussia to a first rate Power. When he was ten years old the thirteen American colonies declared their Independence, and when he was fifteen, secured it. When he was twenty the Kingdom of Poland (which had more than once saved Europe from barbarism) lost its independence; nine years later its existence. At the age of twenty-three he took up arms against the French, whom he lived to see acknowledge fifteen different and successive forms of government. For twenty-two years he fought against France, twice commanded a portion of the guard over NAPOLEON at St. Helena, was engaged in numerous conflicts in Africa and served in, lived in or visited every continent and almost every sea. His memory is perfect, as was tested by different officers, one or the other of whom had served or traveled, like him, in all quarters of the globe. Remarkable in his adventurous life, he is still more wonderful in having been able to take daily for many years a dose of 75 grains of opium, or half a pint of laudanum as a substitute, and on one occasion 150 grains of the former.

The New Constitution of Louisiana.

The new Constitution framed and adopted by the Louisiana Convention has been officially published. It declares all persons, without regard to race, color or previous condition, born or naturalized in the United States and subjected to the jurisdiction thereof, and residents of Louisiania for one year, citizens of the State. The citizens of the State owe allegiance to the United States, and this allegiance is declared to be paramount to that which they owe to the State. They shall all enjoy the same civil, political and public rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties. It is provided that all persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon public conveyances, and that all places of business, or of public resort, or for which a license is required, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be opened to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color. The articles relating to the suffrage are as follows:

ART. 98. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and a resident of this State one year next preceding an election, and the last ten days within the parish in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, except those disfranchised by this Constitution, and persons under interdiction.

ART. 99. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting and holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable in the Penitentiary, and persons under interdiction. All persons who are stopped from claiming the right of suffrage by abjuring their allegiance to the United States Government, or by notoriously levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, but who have not expatriated themselves, nor having been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the said right, except the following: Those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more under the organization styled "The Confederate States of America;" those who registered themselves as enemies to the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the advocacy of rebellion, wrote or published newspaper articles, or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the Secretary of State, and it shall be published in the official journal. *Provided*, That no person who, prior to the 1st of January, 1868, favored the execution of the laws of the United States, popularly known as the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such person as *prima facie* evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefit of this proviso.

Members of the Legislature and all other officers are required to take an oath that they accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men. The State is forbidden ever to assume or pay any debt or obligation contracted in aid of the rebellion, or to make any claim on the General Government for the slaves emancipated. The General Assembly is required to establish at least one free public school in every parish, to which admission shall be granted to all children, without distinction of race, color or previous condition; and the State is expressly forbidden to establish separate schools or institutions of learning exclusively for one race.

Russian Affairs.

Mr. JEREMIAH CURTIN, our Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, being on a visit to his home in Wisconsin, was recently the subject of a very complimentary address from the Chamber of Commerce in Milwaukie. His reply embraces matters of a good deal of interest concerning Russian affairs. We copy it as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: From my whole soul I thank you for the generous welcome extended to me on behalf of the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce. Nothing could I prize more highly than the kindly greeting with which I am met here to-day, by men who were friends of my father, men whom I have known and respected from boyhood, and who by their worth and energy have made Milwaukie one of the most prosperous, and certainly the most beautiful city in the great Northwest. I especially value the sympathy of the gentlemen present, for I remember that when the Union, the dignity and honor of the United States were assailed, among the foremost and bravest of their defenders were the citizens of Wisconsin; and no matter how great were the nation's wants, they were more than satisfied by the devotion and patriotism of men whom I am proud to be able to call fellow-citizens.

With peculiar satisfaction I learn that since I left Milwaukee to complete my studies at the University of Cambridge, nearly ten years ago, the City of Milwaukee has doubled in population, trebled in commerce and more than quadrupled in manufactures.

You have spoken of the good wishes of America for the welfare of Russia, and their respect for the noble and enlightened ruler who stands at its head. As a proof that these feelings are prized and reciprocated, I can give you nothing higher than the words of Prince GORCHAKOFF, the illustrious Chancellor of the Empire, at the farewell dinner given to Mr. FOX, the Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy at St. Petersburg in 1866. "When our friends return home, I wish they might carry with them and preserve feelings similar to those they have bequeathed us. Let them tell their fellow-countrymen that there is a great people who will never forget the expressions of sympathy toward their Sovereign, a people who will never forget that there was in the history of the two great nations a moment when Russians and Americans lived with the same life, when our distant friends shared equally our apprehensions and our joys."

During a residence of upward of three years in Russia, I have followed with close attention and with the liveliest interest the inauguration and successful carrying out of reforms of the most extensive and complete character, and which challenge the admiration and sympathy of every friend of human progress. Reforms beginning with the time the Emperor called upon his people to join him in invoking the blessings of God on their labor free—the pledge of their domestic happiness and of the nation's happiness. This great event was followed by the establishment of provincial assemblies; by a complete reform of the judicial system, including trial by jury; elective justices of the peace and a more perfect system of legal defence. Censorship was removed from the Press. To-day the journalism and periodical literature of Russia may court comparison with the best similar productions of Western Europe. Law journals discuss the legal points of the most important cases, and in the daily papers are synopses of all cases worthy of note. It may be interesting to the advocates of female suffrage in America to know that female property-holders in Russia are voters, thus being further progressed than our own country in this respect. The nobility and landholders of Russia deserve great credit for the zeal and good faith with which they have carried out the laws introduced by the new reform. But in this Chamber of Commerce I cannot avoid making mention of the business men of Russia, especially the public spirited merchants of Moscow, under whose auspices the hospitality of the city was extended to the American Legation in 1866. Allow me, Sir, in conclusion, to thank you, and, through you, the citizens of Milwaukee, who have with such cordiality and warmth extended to me the hand of welcome—giving the assurance that, after a somewhat lengthened absence, I am not a stranger at home; and at the same time be assured that my best wishes are for my fellow-citizens of Milwaukee, and for our beautiful and queenly city of the upper lakes.

The People's Readings.

The second of the People's Readings, given last night at Cooper Institute, was comparatively very well attended, the hall being about two-thirds full. The selections were generally good and the audience appreciative. Several young lady amateurs contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening by highly creditable piano-forte performance and recitations. Prof. FROBISHER began the readings with the opening scene from "Macbeth," (in which Mr. VANDENHOFF is so markedly fine,) and won well-deserved applause. Mr. D. O'C. TOWNLEY read Rooney's latest experience with a humorous preface, replete with local and political hits, which brought down the house repeatedly. Rooney from beginning to end was warmly received, and Mr. TOWNLEY, after retiring, was again called for and bowed his thanks. Messrs. ORMSBY, MELLISH and others won much applause for their declamations. Mr. PETER COOPER presided. The affair of last night may be taken as a guarantee of the success of the People's Readings.

One of the most curious Democratic explanations yet given of their recent defeat in New-Hampshire is the following from the Cincinnati *Enquirer:* "The New-Hampshire election is but the exhibition in the political, what is often witnessed in the natural world. The dying man, just before dissolution, is often endowed with remarkable power, and believes a change for the better has set in, when it was but the struggle of life against the death pressing it to the wall."

Twenty-five divorces were applied for and twenty-one granted by the Supreme Court at its February Term in Windsor County, Vt. In delivering the judgment of the Court in one case, Judge BARRETT remarked: "My associates think from the evidence a divorce ought to be granted, and I think so too, from what I know of the parties. I do not think these parties ought to be yoked up together any longer any more than any other cattle.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHRISTIAN ACTIVITY.—Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, delivered a lecture in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-third-street, last evening, to a large, attentive and delighted audience. The lecturer having chosen for his theme "Christian Activity," discoursed upon the importance of the various missionary operations, the Sabbath-schools, the temperance movement, all kinds of reformatory societies for the salvation of youth from impending ruin, and movements akin to the "Midnight Mission," as means by which the resources of Christian action were brought out and developed as the power of the Church. All these movements were possessed of compensating qualities which strengthened the Christian in the ratio of his activity. Churches were prosperous and successful just in proportion to the amount of Christian activity developed within their boundaries; and communities blessed with many churches full of action in the various practical evangelizing and civilizing movements of the age would always have in them sure foundations for the hope of the future. The lecture was instructive and eloquent.

THE IRISH LEGION MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association took place last evening at the Second Regiment Armory, corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place. The report of the Treasurer was read, which stated that the amount of funds on hand was $1,987 50, and it was expected that in two more years there would be sufficient money collected to warrant the Society in calling for plans for the proposed monument in Central Park, to be erected in memory of those members of the Irish Legion who had fallen in battle. After debate it was decided to make an appeal to the patriotic Irishmen in America for assistance in the monumental movement. This association was organized during the war at Battery 9, near Fort Sedgwick, while the Legion was in the trenches before Petersburg, Va. Brig.-Gen. J. P. MCIVOR was then made President, and continues to hold the same position.

THE POSITION OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRACY.—At the meeting of the German Democratic Central Club, held last evening in Union Hall, in the Bowery, Hon. ANTHONY EICKHOFF delivered an address on the present position of the German Democracy. He said that that branch of the party had no inducement held out to them by the party leaders, which would attract the young and intelligent German citizens. Only one German politician had been sent to the National Convention. This and other signs of a lukewarmness of the Democratic Party to the Germans had deterred many from rallying under its standard. The speaker closed his remarks by making an energetic appeal to all true Democrats to join the party in every measure, as these drawbacks should not deter them in so doing, but rather excite them to greater efforts. The address was received with considerable applause.

A VOYAGE AROUND CAPE HORN.—Rev. S. B. BELL delivered an amusing lecture last evening at the North Baptist Church in Christopher-street, entitled "A Voyage Around Cape Horn." The lecturer gave a graphic description of life at sea, with its petty miseries and ludicrous incidents, and told of the stormy and dreaded Cape around which the mariner gropes his way, to reach at last the calm waters of the Pacific Ocean. The lecture was enlivened by anecdotes and some touches of genuine humor.

DOMESTIC LIFE IN SYRIA.—Olivet Chapel, in Second-street, was well filled last evening, on the occasion of a lecture by Mr. GEO. E. POST, M. D., of this City, upon "Domestic Life in Syria." The lecturer recounted many interesting things exhibiting the manner of Oriental domestic life, as observed by him during four years stay in the Holy Land, as a missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions. It is the purpose of the Doctor to return soon to Beyrout, to assume a professorship in the Medical department of the Syrian Protestant College.

BENEDICT'S NEW TIME-TABLE.—The second edition for March of the valuable compilation of railroad and steamboat time-tables, issued by BENEDICT BROTHERS, jewelers, No. 691 Broadway, notes some important changes. It also contains information of interest concerning Post-office arrangements, the location of the piers, and other matters that one may need suddenly to refer to.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS at the Mount Sinai Hospital, over the body of MORRIS MARKS, whose death was the result of burns received Tuesday evening, by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp at No. 56 Hester-street. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH OF OSCAR TARDELL.—Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest to-day at the New-York Hospital over the body of OSCAR TARDELL, the boy who was killed on the Long Island Railroad, on Wednesday afternoon. The witnesses in the case are requested to be present.

NEW-JERSEY.

ANOTHER RAILWAY PROJECT.—In the Senate of New-Jersey, yesterday, a bill was introduced providing for the construction of a railroad from any point in Newark to the junction of the Hackensack Railroad with the Erie Railway. The route of the road through the townships of Kearny and Union will be at the foot of the hill, near or upon the salt meadowy. The capital of the Company is fixed at $209,000. The corporators are N. Norris Halstead, John C. Suffern, John L. Douglass, John Hopper, James L. Hays, S. S. Starret and Phineas Potter.

IMPROVEMENTS AT HUDSON CITY.—Mr. WM. B. OGDEN, of Chicago, it is said, is about to erect four hundred houses in Hudson City, at an average cost of $10,000 each. He owns property in the main avenue valued at from a half to three quarters of a million of dollars. The houses in question will be built for rent, and will constitute a town all of themselves, to be called Ogdensville.

LAUNCH OF A FERRY-BOAT.—The commodious first-class ferry-boat *Weehawken* was launched from the ship-yard of Mr. E. A. STEVENS, at Hoboken, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The boat which is to be a consort of the *James Rumsey*, and intended for the Barclay-street and Hoboken route, will be finished in elegant style, and will be ready for service early in the Summer.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT BANKERS.—WM. and SIDNEY CONOVER, charged with fraudulently doing business as bankers and brokers, at Red Bank, were arraigned before U. S. Commissioner WHITEHEAD, at Newark, yesterday, but after several witnesses were examined, further proceedings were postponed until the 27th inst.

SENTENCE FOR ARSON.—Yesterday, in the Essex County Special Quarter Sessions, JOHN J. ATRIDGE, butcher at Irvington, who pleaded guilty to having burned his barns and slaughter-house, and poisoned a horse, in order to gain possession of a heavy insurance, was sentenced to pay $500 and costs.

A STATE CONVENTION.—The Republican State Central Committee, on Wednesday night decided to issue a call for a convention on the 18th of June, to nominate a candidate for Governor and the usual number of Presidential electors.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. FEITNER, in Prospect-street, Jersey City, was entered by a thief early on Wednesday evening and robbed of jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $200.

ITEMS.—Over 10,000 muskrats have been shot along the Raritan River, between Somerville and the dam below Bound Brook, during the last week....A bottle containing a scrap of paper with the following sentence, was picked up on the beach at Cape May on Saturday: "Sunk—Ship *Blue Jacket*—all lost except me. JOHN MOORE."....The old mansion at Elizabeth, formerly owned by Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, was sold on Wednesday for $11,000....It is reported that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have ordered twelve cars to be provided with a new steam-heating apparatus, recently invented....The silk operatives of Paterson, on Wednesday, struck for higher wages, whereupon the employers have decided to close their mills for a few weeks.

FALSE AND TRUE.—A book for every lady and gentleman to read. Valuable information for all. Pleasure seekers and those suffering the tortures of disease that threatens early dissolution, may through this valuable guide be restored to health and happiness. Specimen copies free of charge by addressing Dr. RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York, inclosing one letter stamp, or GEO. C. GODWIN & CO., No. 38 Hanover-street, Boston.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably* superior *to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in [illegible], to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

A Patent for Sale or Exchange for real estate in this City; price $25,000; the article is new and useful, and required in every house; a large fortune can be made by it in a few years. Inquire for Mr. TODD, No. 387 Broadway.

Spring is Coming Ladies, and if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding cards, note paper, &c. The most elegant in the City.

MARRIED.

HATCH—SANFORD.—On Wednesday evening, March 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., NATHL. W. T. HATCH to MARY R., daughter of Edwards S. Sanford, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

VAN TASSEL—LEONARD.—On Wednesday, March 18, at the Baptist Church, Tarrytown, by Rev. David Reeves, DANIEL VAN TASSEL to Miss FREDERICKA P. LEONARD, daughter of Jackson Leonard, all of the above place.

DIED.

BOWEN.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 18, Mrs. E. S. BOWEN, wife of Charles Bowen, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) March 20, at 3 P. M., from her late residence at Tarrytown.

BRIDGES.—On Tuesday, March 17, GEORGE O. BRIDGES, aged 48 years.

His relatives and friends, also the friends of Mr. James S. Aspinwall, are invited to attend the funeral on Friday next, March 20, at 2½ o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st.

BRUEN.—On Tuesday, March 17, HERMAN BRUEN, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and the Wardens and Vestry of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, (memorial of Bishop Wainwright,) are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at that church on Friday at 10 o'clock.

CLEMENTS.—At Savannah, Ga., on Saturday, March 14, Rev. ALEXANDER CLEMENTS, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Port Washington, N. J., and formerly of this City.

The funeral services will take place at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West 34th-st., on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

COOLIDGE.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday, March 19, SUSAN COOLIDGE, formerly of Poughkeepsie.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice, her funeral, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Saturday at 10 o'clock.

FERRIS.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, March 18, EDWARD FERRIS, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 21st inst., from the Methodist Church, 2d-st., New-York, between Avenues C and D, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains to be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

FOX.—At Carmel, N. Y., on Monday, March 16, RANDOLPH FOSTER, youngest son of Henry J. and Clarinda S. Fox, aged 1 year and 3 months.

FULLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 18, DUDLEY B. FULLER, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Grace Church on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

GALLOWAY.—On Thursday, March 19, CHARLIE, only son of Charles and Emma Galloway, aged 13 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock, at No. 88 Jane-st.

GREGORY.—On Wednesday night, March 18, after a lingering illness, LANDON R., son of the late Walter Gregory, of Cincinnati, aged 22 years and 4 months.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 36 Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Saturday at 3½ o'clock.

HICKS.—At St. Louis, on Tuesday, March 17, SILAS HICKS, aged 40 years, formerly of this City.

INGOLDSBY.—On Tuesday morning, March 17, MARGARET INGOLDSBY, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, Felix Ingoldsby, No. 72 West 14th-st., on Friday, the 20th, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to the Church of Saint Francis Xavier, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

LOVETT.—On Thursday, March 19, EMMA, daughter of Robert and Anna Lovett.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TIFFANY.—On Thursday, March 19, FRANK H., son of Francis and Mary L. Tiffany, in the 29th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandmother, Charlotte L. Fox, 7th day, (Saturday,) 21st inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Carriages will be at Mott Haven Depot to meet the 10 A. M. train from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

THORP.—On Wednesday, March 18, BETSEY, widow of Joel Thorp, late of Redding, Conn., in her 79th year.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Morgan, No. 3 Rush-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 3 o'clock to-day. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Redding for interment on Saturday morning.

TOMPKINS.—On Thursday morning, March 19, DAVID S., youngest son of the late Joseph Tompkins, of Newtown, L. I., in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Saturday afternoon, March 21, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

PATTERSON.—On Wednesday, March 18, ELIZA, wife of Wm. Patterson, aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 20th inst., from her late residence, No. 326 West 11th-st., (formerly No. 118 Hammond-st.,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN BLANKENSTEYN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 19, Mrs. CAROLINE VAN BLANKENSTEYN, aged 91 years and 6 months.

The friends of the families of C. J. Van Blankensteyn and Fredk. Hoose, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 69 West Baltic-st., on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

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POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Union Republican Association will be held at Bleecker Building on FRIDAY EVENING, March 20, 1868, at 7½ o'clock.
GEORGE STARR, President.
J. P. SANDELL, } Secretaries.
W. W. WHITNEY, }

ON THE HEIGHTS.

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AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held at this office, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JONATHAN D. STEELE,
DAVID STEWART,
JOHN MORTIMER, Jr.,
J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
EDWARD ELSWORTH,
EZRA WHEELER,
THOS. C. DOREMUS,
PETER NAYLOR,
JOSEPH W. MEEKS,
WM. H. WISNER,
WM. D. THOMPSON,
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A. R. WALSH,
JAMES COLLES, Jr.,
W. H. NEWMAN,
F. W. COGGILL,
W. H. STOCKWELL,
HENRY F. HITCH,
JAMES L. FLINT,
CYRUS P. SMITH.

And Messrs. Adam Norrie, Joseph W. Greene and Wm. H. Clay inspectors of next election. And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held 18th inst., JONATHAN D. STEELE, Esq., was reelected President, and P. NOTMAN, Esq., Vice-President.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing six per cent. interest, payable in GOLD COIN, are offered for sale by THE SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
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THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS ON NEW-YORK BAY,

At Pamrapo Station, formerly Saltersville, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Time, 27 minutes from the foot of Liberty-st., New-York. Will be sold on MONDAY, March 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises.

The elegant residence and grounds, containing six acres of land, with all kinds of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. The house is first-class, with all modern improvements, viz: hot and cold water, stationary wash-tubs, marble basins, water-closet, &c. Size of house, 37x47, with wing on south side 20x25; slate roof. Gardener's house contains eight rooms. Also fine stable and carriage-house, hennery, &c.

Full particulars and permits to view the property apply to the Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, three blocks from the ferry.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 20, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.

At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:

3,300 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,100 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Mystic*, from Messina.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOTEL AND DWELLING, NORTHEAST CORNER OF MADISON-AV. AND 27TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

MADISON-AV., NORTHEAST CORNER OF 27TH-ST.—The first-class five-story brick building known as the Madison-av. Hotel, 24.10½x51 feet; contains 24 rooms; has fine vaults underneath the sidewalks on both streets.

Also, the adjoining house, No. 25 East 27th-st.; four stories, 20.1½x24.10½, which was formerly connected with the hotel. Its proximity to Madison-square, railroad depots and clubs, makes it one of the most desirable places in the City for a family hotel, restaurant, or first-class family grocery. Possession of hotel immediately and house May 1.

Maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON 5TH-AV. AND GRAND-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York.

5TH-AV.—1 lot on the west side, 50 feet 5 inches north of 56th-st., 25x100 feet.

GRAND-ST.—The valuable lots, with the buildings, Nos. 100 and 102 Grand-st., north side, 21.10 west of Mercer-st. No. 100 is 25x74.3 feet; 102 is 24.6x50 feet.

Terms at sale.

Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec26-lawtomar25

AUCTION SALES.

60TH AUCTION SALE
OF SCRANTON COAL.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., will sell by MESSRS. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, noon,

75,000 TONS

of Coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during April, 1868.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PUBLISHER'S SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF STANDARD ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS, WORKS ON ART, SCIENCE, BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, &c., &c., MANY OF THEM IN SUPERIOR BINDINGS.

H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock, among which will be found Appleton's Cyclopedia and Annuals, 21 vols., half Turkey; Black's Edinburgh edition of Sir Walter Scott's Waverley Novels, 25 vols., full calf; Dickens' Works, Grant White's Shakespeare, Knight's Shakespeare, Scott and Henry's Bible, Masterpieces of Industrial Art, 3 vols. folio, full Turkey, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST 41ST-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV. AND BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 41ST-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with brick and frame dwellings and stables thereon, Nos. 223, 223¼, 225, 227 and 229 West 41st-st., north side, near Broadway and 7th-av. Plot, 100x98.9 feet. The above has gas and water, is connected with the sewer; yard well paved; is well calculated for a livery stable. Possession May 1, 1868.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON READE-ST., BETWEEN HUDSON AND GREENWICH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order St. George's Episcopal Church:

READE-ST.—The valuable lots, with the front and rear buildings, Nos. 137 and 139 Reade-st., south side, 125 feet west of Hudson-st., being together 50x75 feet. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NORTHEAST CORNER OF GRAND AND CROSBY STS., one of the most prominent corners near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, the valuable property on the northeast corner of Crosby and Grand sts., comprising five lots, having a front of 100 feet 11 inches on Grand-st., 125 feet 5 inches on Crosby-st., with the church edifice thereon. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—In Broadway, near 34th-st.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1,286 Broadway, near 34th-st., the entire furniture of the family, comprising in part of one rosewood piano-forte, pier and mantel mirrors, parlor suites, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, oil-paintings, chandeliers, curtains and cornices, Gobelin tapestry, velvet tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, china and glassware, &c. Sale peremptory.

RUDDEROW, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE.—In Bankruptcy—RUDDEROW, JONES & CO. will sell on MONDAY, March 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 124 Church-st., New-York, by order of Edward J. Minot and Augustus Whittemore, Assignees in Bankruptcy of B. M. Cohen & Co., all the stock of furnishing goods, woolens, &c., contained in said store, No. 124 Church-st., together with store fixtures, &c., &c. Terms cash on the day of sale.

ROB'T A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., NO. 11 Pine-st., will sell on TUESDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE contained in the house No. 56 East 125th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., consisting in part of rosewood parlor sets, etageres, carpets, matting, pictures, engravings, black walnut extension table, mahogany sideboard, chamber furniture, &c. Terms cash after sale.

J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE, BY J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer, on 7th April, 1868, at noon, at No. 111 Broadway, of two desirable lots on southwest corner of Bowery and Bayard-st., with the brick stores and hotel thereon, known as "The Worden House."

D. HAWLEY Referee.

CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney.

BABYLON, L. I.—THE HOMESTEAD OF the late PHILEMON MILLARD, containing about 50 acres of good land, will be sold at auction, SATURDAY, March 21. Location, few rods from Southside Railroad, ten minutes' walk from the depot.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS near the 152d-st. depot, a splendid three-story brick double house, 54x56, with ten lots of ground, 125x200; no finer residence on the island. Also, adjoining the same premises, a genteel two-story frame cottage, with stable and six lots of ground, 75x200. Both in one of the finest neighborhoods on the island.

S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av.

TO CAPITALISTS.
MADISON-AV. BLOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The block of ground bounded by Madison-av., 59th-st., 60th-st. and 4th-av., containing thirty-two (32) full lots. This is the only solid block remaining in first hand below 60th-st., and is within about 400 feet of the 5th-av. entrance to the Central Park. Price $300,000. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage.

Address JOSEPH L. R. WOOD,
Box No. 3,356 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 154 EAST 49th-st., 19x48x100.5; brown stone, high stoop, three stories, basement and cellar; good furnace, European range; hot and cold water on every floor and in every principal room; bath-room, two water-closets, gas-fixtures, &c.; all in first-rate order; can be seen at any time; possession 1st May, or before if desired. Inquire of owner, on the premises. Price $18,500.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—FOUR THREE-STORY AND basement houses, north side of 112th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; all the modern improvements; will be sold low if applied for soon; houses 18.9 feet, lot 100.5 feet. Inquire on the premises, of JAMES STEWART, or at L. STONE'S lumber-yard, 53d-st. and 1st-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house, on 12th-st., near Broadway. Values must rapidly advance in this neighborhood on account of contemplated improvements by business houses.

VAN ZANDT BROTHERS,
No. 56 Wall-st.

A.—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID HOUSE, built in the most substantial manner, by days' work, with all the modern improvements; four-story basement and sub-cellar, high-stoop, East 39th-st., near Park-av., new house, No. 114. Inquire on the premises of E. H. COBURN.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 134 West 22d-st.; modern improvements, and in good order. For particulars inquire on the premises from 10 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M., or at No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

FOR SALE—IN 129TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., very low, a beautiful three-story brown-stone house, 18.9 by 54 feet; all improvements, and complete order; lot full depth; must be sold. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 49TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., A four-story brown-stone house, 25x52; lot 100.5; all the improvements, including marble hall, &c., and finished in hard wood. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$17.000 WILL BUY A NEAT THREE-story brown-stone basement house, with all the carpets, chandeliers, cornices and shades. Location 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON Worth, Broome, Varick, Greene, Wooster, Spring, Bleecker, Thompson, Hudson, Washington, South, for sale. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 71 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—IN 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.; leasehold, $168 ground rent; 25x40x100; two-story brick, with alley to rear; price $4,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE-STORY BRICK high-stoop houses, modern improvements, $9,000; three-story stone fronts, high-stoop houses, modern improvements, $11,000. Apply at No. 344 East 62d-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 55TH-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, 20x50; seen at any time; terms easy. Apply to B. SMITH, No. 220 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 304 EAST 50TH-ST., (BEEKman Hill,) a three-story brown-stone house; furnace, gas-fixtures, all complete; possession April 1; $16,500. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, BUILT by day's work in a superior manner; must be seen to be admired; location first-class; price $32,000. Apply at 55th-st. and Lexington-av.

HARLEM LOT FOR SALE—ON 126TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire of A. CUMMINGS, corner 30th-st. and 4th av.

FOR SALE—ON CANAL-ST., NEAR MOTT-ST., a valuable plot 50x100. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AT BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, paved, sewered, gas and water; located in the centre of the City; will be sold for $1,000 each, and $500 can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE party, established for about twelve years in the real estate and general agency business at St. Louis, Mo., who is intimately acquainted throughout the whole West, would accept one or more profitable agencies. The best City references given. Address, with full particulars, WESTERN AGENCY, Box No. 1,764 New-York Post-office.

NOTICE.—THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN Canal will be opened for navigation on MONDAY, the 23d inst. The water will be kept six inches below the usual full head until April 1.

JOHN G. STEVENS,
Engineer and Superintendent.

TRENTON, March 16, 1868.

TREES FOR SALE.—1,000 EVERGREENS, from 4 to 10 feet high; several varieties; to be seen on the farm of the subscriber, at Westchester, near West Farms. WILLIAM WATSON, No. 173 Church-st.

SECOND-HAND SAFES—ONE LARGE JEWelry safe, one large, one medium size, and two small book safes. Also one parlor safe for sale cheap, at No. 63 Murray-st.

A.—BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye-glasses preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE.
No. 26 Pine-st.

Would call attention to the DESCRIPTIVE LIST issued the 1st of March. Applicants must give name and address, as no notice will be taken of initials or box numbers.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Distant from City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and by steamboat.

Four new built frame houses, with fifty to seventy lots each; delightfully located in select neighborhood, near to and overlooking the waters of Long Island Sound. Free from musketoes; perfectly healthy; and offered for sale on very easy terms.

Also two houses directly on the shore, and overlooking the Sound for miles.

Altogether one of the most delightful places on the Sound. All the houses within ten minutes of two depots, eight churches, and good schools.

Grocers and marketmen come to the premises daily.

The great improvements now being made on the New-Haven Railway, securing at an early day the best road and cars in the United States, avoiding all ferries, makes this property worthy of especial attention. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Ravenswood, with beautiful water frontage, only five minutes' walk from Astoria landing; house 40 feet square, 2¾ stories, new and elegantly finished; large stables, coach-house, ice-house, boat-house, &c., all built expressly for owner, without regard to cost, and in perfect order. The grounds, consisting of 2¼ acres, are tastefully and artistically arranged into lawns, drives and walks, and abundantly stocked with a great variety of fruit, shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery, the whole presenting the most complete and one of the handsomest country residences imaginable, and must be seen to be appreciated. This property, which cost $100,000, must now be sold, even at a great reduction. Map and full particulars at the office of

REMSEN APPLEBY, No. 10 Pine-st.

$20.000 $12,000, $10,000—THE THREE cheapest farms for sale in New-Jersey, and all within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York; the 1st., 200 acres, with all desirable improvements, house 14 rooms, lawn in front, plenty fruit; 2d., 118 acres, 2¾ miles of Rahway depot, large amount meadow land, some wood, 400 choicest grafted apple trees in full bearing, one hour and fifteen minutes from the best farming and gardening land in the State, river New-York; 3d., 64 acres, front, steamboat landing five minutes, one hour from New-York. Altogether the three cheapest farms offered this season and the best. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.; office *Herald* building.

FOR SALE—AT MELROSE, WESTCHESTER County, one and a quarter miles from Harlem Bridge, and five minutes' walk from either Harlem Railroad station or 3d-av. cars: a neat cottage and wing, containing 11 rooms, with 14 lots laid out in garden and choice fruits. The whole or portion of the lots will be sold with the house. Apply to W. C. DEMAREST, 137th-st. and 3d-av.

$3,500.—FOR SALE—AT MOUNT VERnon, a two-story cottage, with cellar and carriage-house; lot 100x105 feet, well fruited; a splendid well of water; from five to eight minutes' walk from depot; mortgage for three years, $1,375. Apply to BIRCHETT BROS., No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York, or WM. VAN ARSDALE, Builder, Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE—IN A CHOICE LOCATION IN the village of Mount Vernon, a first-rate house with about half an acre of ground; house has parlor on one side, dining-room and kitchen on the other, five bedrooms on second floor, two in attic, dry cellar; splendid well of water; price $9,000; terms to suit. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, No. 150 Bowery, New-York, or on the premises, corner 4th-st. and 4th-av., Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, with nine acres of land, at Black Rock, Conn., containing twelve rooms, with a fine view of Long Island Sound, surrounded with apples, pears and small fruits; a fine, salubrious location; well arranged for a comfortable and pleasant home. Inquire by letter or personally on the premises of Mrs. WILLIAM HALL.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., A large double house with nine acres of land; situation of the house is elevated and pleasant, with a view of the Sound and surrounding country; convenient to the New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of J. R. SACKETT, No. 41 Warren-st., or W. K. MEAD, No. 79 Cedar-st., or Post-office Box No. 1,355.

THOSE WISHING TO INVEST IN THE best gas coal and farming property in West Virginia, immediately on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in plots of from one to three hundred acres, good dwellings, miners' houses, &c., mines being worked, will find a rare opportunity by calling upon

ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM Port Richmond, S. I.; house built and finished in best manner; gas, marble mantels, furnace, &c.; two-story, attic and basement; stable, &c.; lot 60x2.0, with water front. Particulars of

J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND PLEASantly located place in Flushing, within an hour's ride of the City; the house contains ten rooms; and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 242 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR FARM AT DEER Park, Long Island, (near depot,) of B. M. Brown, deceased, 190 acres, part excellent woodland; fine young orchard; house, barns, fences, &c., all in good order, at the low price of $9,000. Apply to J. VAN MATER, No. 240 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

PEEKSKILL.—FOR SALE, DIRECTLY ON the water and 2¼ miles from station, 150 acres lawn and woodlawn; there are several handsome building sites, plenty of excellent springs, farmhouse and barns. Apply for price, &c., to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PLACE, WITH from one to twelve acres of ground, at Darien, Conn., on N. Y. and N. H. R. R., one hour and a half from New-York. Price $6,000. For full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—NEAR NYACK, ON the Hudson, a furnished cottage of 10 rooms, river front, with boating and bathing, good garden and plenty of fruit. Rent $600. C. H. GREEN, Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE, EIGHT NEW HOUSES, all improvements; street sewered; north side 124th-st. Apply to SAMUEL B. KENYON, corner of 3d-av. and 121st-st., or JOHN ADRIANCE, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A farm of 168 acres; elegant mansion house, graperies, conservatory, &c.; stabling for 60 head of stock; large barns, sheds and other buildings; will be sold low. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 160 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN THE VILLAGE OF West Farms, a beautiful corner of nearly one acre, with nice cottage, eight rooms; carriage-house, plenty of fruit, shade, &c., fronting the river. Apply to F. R. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FORTY-acre farm, with good house and buildings, 14 miles from this City, near a railroad station; well adapted for market gardening or for a country residence. Apply at No. 161 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of the depot, house containing eight rooms, completely furnished; one acre of land, barn, &c. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply to S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A GOTHIC HOUSE and half an acre of ground; fruit, shrubbery, &c.; ten rooms, good location; will be sold reasonably, and easy terms. Address W. J., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE on Bergen Hill. Accessible by New-Jersey Central and horse-cars from ferry. Terms easy. Apply at No. 48 Exchange-place, New-York, Room No. 17.

HUDSON RIVER, EAST SIDE, BELOW Peekskill—50 acres, with house furnished, and stock; abundance of fruit. Apply to W. F. CHURCH, No. 27 John-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—FARM OF 111 ACRES, at Mendham, Morris County, N. J.; buildings in fair condition; stock, crops, farming implements, &c. Particulars of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 160 ACRES, with comfortable dwelling and good outbuildings, near Yaphank, L. I. Price $8,500. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

AT ELIZABETH—A PLEASANT COTTAGE, 9 rooms, 14 lots, four minutes from station, for sale at a bargain. Apply to WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway.

PRINCETON, N. J.—SUPERIOR LOCATION; 9 acres excellent land, well-built house and buildings at cost of improvements, $7,000. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

TO MARBLE DEALERS.—FOR SALE—Valuable marble quarries in Maryland; specimen of variegated marble at office of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

HOUSE AND SIXTEEN LOTS FOR sale, near Morrisania depot. Inquire at Printing Office, No. 50 East 26th-st.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—CORNER STORE, 129TH-ST. AND 4th-av.—The handsome confectionery and ice-cream saloon under the National Hall, Harlem.

Rent $1,000 per annum; size of store 40x20; elegantly fitted throughout; walls and ceiling frescoed; attached to it there is a well fitted kitchen and bakery.

The fixtures for sale, price $4,000.

Apply at
MEADS' Real Estate Office,
In 3d-av., near 125th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—From the 1st of May next, the second floor of building No. 546 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., 18 by 100 feet; conveniently located and suitable for a wholesale store, offices, or other business purposes. Inquire on same floor, or at the Gettysburg Water Depot, No. 63 Liberty-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE DESIRABLE premises, No. 433 Broome-st., between Broadway and Crosby-st., known for several years past as "Broadway Dining Saloon," suitable for any kind of business. Apply to WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

TO LET—BASEMENT AND OFFICES IN building No. 205 Broadway; also lofts in building No. 164 Fulton-st. Inquire of Goodyear's I. R. Glove Manufacturing Company, No. 205 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING No. 152 Fulton-st., three doors east of Broadway. For particulars, inquire of BROWN BROTHERS, No. 214 Bowery.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 520 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 29 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 29 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 899 BROADWAY; RENT very low. Inquire of ADAMS & CO., No. 825 Broadway.

A PARK-ROW STORE TO LET, NO. 39—Seven stories, 115 feet deep, with rear entrance and hoistway for goods.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE TO A PRIVATE FAMILY.—One of the most elegant places in the vicinity of New-York, beautifully located, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot, fine Gothic style house, two-story and attic, 70x75 feet, completely and well furnished; carriage-house, barn, stable, icehouse (filled,) and other outbuildings, all in complete repair; and there are about 50 acres, of which 20 acres are in a beautiful grove, and large orchard of choice fruit. The grounds around the house are very tastefully laid out in lawn, gravel walks and drives, flower garden, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT (FURNISHED) COUNTRY residence to be rented for one or two years, with 50 acres of very valuable land; the house is a three-story brick, with all the modern improvements complete, and is situated half a mile south of Geneva, N. Y., immediately on the shore of Seneca Lake; the grounds about the house are laid out and filled with shrubbery and flowers; there is a deer park, spacious stables, boat-house, a bath-house and an icehouse, (filled,) a tenant-house, barns, &c., on the place; it was formerly the residence of George E. Stone, banker, No. 50 Wall-st.; possession given April, or before, if necessary. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house and stable and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1¼ miles from Williamsbridge and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season. Rent $200 per month. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 444 West 20th-st.; rent $1,800; also, two new three-story and basement houses, 84th-st., near 1st-av.; rent $1,000 each; also, a two-story and basement house, 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts.; rent $700; good location and all improvements. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 45 Rivington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE PREMISES over the Bull's Head Bank, consisting of three floors, 24x70 feet each; the first and second floors fitted up in the French style, with all the modern improvements; the third floor divided into sleeping rooms; will be rented to one tenant, who can take in a friend if they desire; rent, $2,000. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET, AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL—A new house, neatly furnished, with carriage-house and 1½ acres of ground. House has ten rooms, besides bathroom, kitchen cellar and attic, and the stable several stalls. Possession given immediately. Inquire at office of Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND frescoed house, No. 11 West 22d-st., to a private family only. The house is 28x65; lot 100 feet. The furniture is from the establishments of Marcot & Roux. Will be leased from one to three years; rent $350 per month. Apply to ED. BINSSE, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A SMALL COTtage at New-Brighton; a very pleasant location. Also, a cottage on New-York-av., at Clifton; furnished or unfurnished; possession given immediately. Also, for sale, a house, with 1½ acres of ground, in complete order, at Clifton. Apply to DANIEL LOW, 29 Broadway.

TO LET—A PRETTY, CONVENIENT ENGLISH-basement house in 10th-st., near 2d-av.; neighborhood unexceptionable; new range put in, and house put in order through last year; gas fixtures with the house; rent $2,000. Apply to Mr. THATCHER, No. 23 Pine-st.

TO RENT AT TENAFLY, ON THE NORTHern Railroad of New-Jersey, a new stone cottage, seven rooms and stone stable, furnished for the owner, who visits Europe; 15 acres, orchard, &c., for one year. Apply to WM. R. ANTHONY, No. 49 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN NEW-YORK BAY, AT THE NARrows, a handsome country seat on the shore road, between Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton, six acres of ground: fine fruit, bath and boat house on the beach. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to rent, in choice locations; at $200 to $700 for furnished houses per month, and $1,300 to $5,000 per annum for unfurnished houses. PARKER, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., up stairs.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, NEAR THE DEPOT, a country place, containing 13 acres of land, large house with 13 rooms, garden, stable, carriage-house, &c.; will be let for one or more years. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house No. 11 Ashland-place; possession April 1; also No. 3 Ashland-place; also the three-story high-stoop brick house (18 rooms) No. 179 Waverley-place. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 86 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY PLACE OF 10 ACRES TO LET—16 miles from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; large house, 13 rooms; barn, carriage-house; fine shade. Rent $600 per year.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., A BEAUTIFUL new four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, in complete order, and suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

AMITY-ST.—TO RENT FOR THREE YEARS, the houses Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Amity-st., for business property. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—A FULLY FURNISHED COTTAGE house at Fordham; half a mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing; rent $1,230. Apply to

H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the elegant first-class four-story house No. 10 East 33d-st., on favorable terms.

S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone house in 45th-st. J. A. HAWKSWORTH, No. 82 Beaver-st.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, second and part of third floors of house No. 352 West 27th-st. Inquire between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, BEAUTIFULly situated up the Housatonic Valley, to rent for the Summer. Address Post-office Box No. 6,056, New-York.

TO LET—NEAR 5TH-AV., IN 40TH-ST., A very large, elegant and finely furnished house, at $7,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, from April 1, with large, handsomely-furnished room, for one or two gentlemen, at Clifton, S. I.; location unsurpassed; dinner at 7; accommodation for horses if desired. Address CLIFTON, Box No. 1,573 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by a gentleman, for himself, son and daughter, in a quiet private family, within one or two hours' ride of this City. Best of references given and required. Address A. L., Box No. 5,415 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD location, a three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements; price not to exceed $14,000; part cash, the balance on easy terms. Address MIX, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, FIFTEEN MINutes or less from Wall or Fulton ferry, for a small family, five or six unfurnished rooms, with bath-room. Address, with location, rent, &c., L. N. R., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN BROOKLYN or Jersey City, a small brick or frame house. Address, with full particulars, E., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AGENTS IN NEW-York City and in every city and County throughout the United States, to act as canvassers for the new and magnificent engraving, "THE LORD'S PRAYER," just published, and approved in the highest terms by many distinguished divines both as regards its subject and as an artistic drawing. Good Agents, by engaging in its sale, can make from $10 to $20 a day. Clerks at present out of employment, who are good salesmen, should avail of this opportunity to make money. Apply in person or by letter to FREDK. GERHARD, No. 15 Dey-st., Post Box No. 4,001, New-York City, when a circular with full particulars for agents will be sent.

WANTED—A SOBER, HONEST AND INDUStrious single man to do the general work of a small place, about 20 miles from New-York; he must understand vegetable gardening and be able to take care of a horse and cow; first-class references required. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 138 Front-st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS IN a private family of five persons; one to cook, wash and iron; the other for up-stairs work and sewing and to assist in care of two children; none but those having unexceptionable references need apply. Send address to J. S., Post-office Box No. 3,919.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO UNDERstands his business in all its branches; also a coachman to take care of horses, milk a cow and assist in gardening; Scotch preferred; no fancy prices paid. Apply at 64 Nassau-st., Room No. 5, from 11 to 3 P. M.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE SINGLE YOUNG MAN, English or Scotch Protestant, as gardener and coachman in the country, to make himself generally useful, and not afraid of work; must have good references. Address Box No. 4,638 Post-office, New-York.

SOMETHING TO DO.—YOUNG MEN AND others, may find it pleasant and profitable to sell our new and popular books. Liberal discount given by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; the wife must be a good cook, washer and ironer; German preferred. Address F. W., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT GARDENER; ONE who has some knowledge of nursery business preferred. Address Box No. 24 Yonkers Post-office; state name and address, reference and wages.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH PROTestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; also to wait on children, youngest five years old. Apply for two days from 9 A. M. to 12 M., at No. 5 West 34th-st.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE City, an excellent cook; also a good laundress and nurse and seamstress; good wages. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH DOMESTIC SERvant to do general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Address, with references and name, Y., Box No. 2,374 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BOY WHO IS A good writer and well recommended. Apply at No. 41 Jay-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE SALESMAN IN THE retail dry and fancy goods business. Address GODDARD & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, A boy to learn the business who resides with his parents; salary first year, $125. Address Box No. 4,804.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER; a single man. Address, stating qualifications and wages wanted, Box No. 780 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER; SINGLE MAN. Inquire at Nos. 111 and 113 East Houston-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. Fullam, Springfield, Vt.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE desire cet place dans une famille privee; bonne recomendation. S'adresser No. 935 Broadway, Magasin Broderie.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls in a private family; one as excellent cook; would assist with the washing if required; the other as waitress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 252 West 32d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; can teach English, French and music; understands all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; willing to make herself useful; the highest references given. Address HEYWOOD, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation to do cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a first-rate baker; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 345 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to wait on an invalid lady or elderly person, or young child; understands family sewing, or housekeeping if required; good City references from her last place, where she has been for 13 years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 199 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young woman, a situation in a small family as chambermaid and waitress; or would take care of children; can be well recommended by the lady she still lives with. Address or call on M. W., No. 319 East 30th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation in a private family as first-class waitress, or would do the chamberwork and washing; capable of taking any capacity in a private house; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 22 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and to take care of children, or to do chamberwork and waiting; can give the very best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 East 32d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO FIRST-class servants—one as laundress; the other as chambermaid and fine washer; would not object to country in the Summer; can be highly recommended. Call or address No. 262 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the crockery-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A family's or gentlemen's washing, at her own house; is a good laundress, understands fluting, and can give the best of reference. Address Mrs. CONROY, No. 343 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, situation as nurse and seamstress, or would assist in doing chamberwork; is particular and fond of children; no objections to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation for chamberwork and fine washing, or waitress in a respectable family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, game and soup, and making butter. City references. Call for two days at No. 149 East 38th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; is a good laundress; can do fluting; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 142 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman; is a very good cook, an excellent bread and biscuit maker; has no objection to the country; has good City references. Call at No. 344 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman in a private family as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; has first-class City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 207 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, all kinds of game, boning and larding, and all kinds of desserts; best of City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 85 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as chambermaid; understands waiting or would assist in the care of children; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 246 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed from England, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 229 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as laundress; understands fluting; has no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 344 6th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a very respectable woman; best City reference; three years in her last situation; game, meats, pastry, creams, jellies, bone, lard; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN A SITUation as first-class cook in a small family; can do every style of cooking and baking; will assist in washing if required; good reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A FIRST-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; by the day or week. Call, or address for one week, No. 226 Wooster-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable woman, with five years' City reference from her last place; is a thorough cook; meats, games, pastry, creams, jellies, lard, &c. Can be seen for two days at No. 334 East 29th-st.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful; is a good washer; has three years' references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT widow woman a situation as chambermaid and to assist in waiting, or as laundress, or will do general housework; will go a short distance in the country; best of reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR infant's nurse in the City or country; takes the entire charge of a nursery or wait on a lady who boards, and do the baby's washing; wages $10; excellent City reference. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN Protestant woman, of many years' experience, wishes a situation to take care of a young baby; can do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 205 Lexington-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen or families; no extra charge for fluting; best City reference given. Call for one week at No. 413 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who understands soups, poultry, game and a variety of desserts; has the best of references. Call at No. 468 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress; has the best of reference; will go in the country with the family. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a first-class hairdresser; has the best City reference. No. 427 East 14th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl a situation as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference. Can be seen for two days at 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse in a private family; can take the entire charge of a baby; has no objection to travel; good City reference. Apply at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl to do cooking, or as general servant; will be found smart and economical and well recommended; City or country. Apply at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 117 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COPYIST BY A young girl who writes a good hand; or would go as companion and reader to an invalid lady. Address or call on ROCHE, No. 409 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced first class cook in a private family, going in the country; good references. Apply at No. 201 7th-av., near 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook and assist with the washing, or as laundress; City reference. Can be seen at No. 222 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 West 18th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 63 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chamber and waiting maid; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; best City references. Call for two days at No. 308 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A GOOD situation in a private family for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 116 West 21st-st., between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 46 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation to wait on a lady and a grown child; would be willing to travel; first-class reference. Apply at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COOK BY A respectable woman; understands French and English cooking; good City reference. Address or call at No. 307 West 35th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY AN ENGlish Protestant first-class waitress, a situation; no objection to do chamberwork. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as nurse and to do plain sewing; neat in habits and trustworthy in every respect; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 98 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 244 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 406 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. No. 111 West 15th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. No. 95 West 28th-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook in a private family; can give best City reference. Call at No. 73 3d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's place, by a steady and responsible man; is a practical farmer, a good groom and careful driver; understands plain gardening, milking, &c.; has the very highest of testimonials from his former employers. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man, 33 years old, having no children; understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables and pleasure grounds, and keeping a gentleman's place in the best of order; can furnish the best of City reference. Address E. L., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A competent married man with a small family; his wife is a good dairy woman; can give the best references as to honesty, capability, &c. Address FARMER, Jericho, L. I., or inquire of Walter R. T. Jones, Esq., No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, A situation to lay out and build up a new place, or take charge of a first-class place now established; has produced the best hothouse grapes known in the vicinity of New-York; good reference. Apply to P. R. BARNES, Florist, No. 948 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER, strictly temperate, who thoroughly understands farming in all its branches, vegetable gardening, &c., to engage with a gentleman as farmer and caretaker; best of references. Address E. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A DESIRABLE, CAPABLE man and wife, situations on a gentleman's or farmer's place; the man as hostler, gardener and general hand; the wife as general servant, nurse, &c.; are faithful and trusty servants, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, the proper care of horses, harness and carriage; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address W. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERIcan, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and a first-class driver; is well posted in City and vicinity; has no objection to the country; can furnish first-class references, and will refer to last employer. Address O. M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who has had long experience in the treatment of horses; is sober, willing and a careful driver; if not too much driving, would take care of a small garden; can give undoubted reference, both City and country. Address J. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SINGLE man, a situation as gardener, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the very best recommendations; none but a first-class situation accepted. Apply to J. BUIST, at Reed & Buist's, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouses, flowers and vegetables; would take charge of farm in connection with garden. Address A. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS German gardener and florist; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is also a good landscape gardener; best of reference. Address G. B., Reid's flower store, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man, without children, thoroughly understands hothouse, greenhouse, and is a good grape and vegetable grower; has good reference. Address J. N., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is a good and careful driver and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; has the best of references. Address T., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant single young man; one who has many years' experience; good reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address J. H., No. 126 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man (a Protestant) as groom and coachman; understands gardening; is willing to assist and make himself useful; the best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, just disengaged in consequence of his employer going to Europe, a situation as waiter in a private family; town or country; has unexceptionable City reference. Address M. P., Station F.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of well-recommended lady's maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks of all kinds, chambermaids and waitresses; also young girls for housework. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business as a Brooklyn and City driver; no objection to the country, and will make himself obliging. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; the best of references given from his last place. Address S. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST GARdener by a middle-aged man; understands his business in all its details; is a good carpenter and general worker in all forms. Address S. L. D., 13 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; six years' reference from his last place. Address S. J. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with a small family; fully understands his business in all its branches; has good references. Call or address, at No. 152 Baxter-st., in store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AMERICAN, a situation as coachman and groom; would be willing to make himself useful; has the best of references. Address W. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A competent man in a private family; is a first-class waiter; has the best of City reference. Call or address B. M., No. 901 Broadway, grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (SCOTCH) A situation as coachman and groom; understands gardening and the proper care of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; has a good knowledge of his business and understands the cold grapery, &c.; has good reference. Address G. W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man with small family, as gardener; is willing to take care of a horse; best of City references given. Address A. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as plain gardener or coachman; is willing and obliging; has good references. Address V., Box No. 200 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY FROM England, a situation as groom and coachman; no objection to go in the country. Any gentleman in want of such a person may address P. D., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF FOUR years' business experiences, a situation in a commercial house, in which he may render himself generally useful. Address A. F. D., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as first-class coachman; satisfactory references. Address B. M. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN ON cake, pastry and confectionery, by a first-class man. Call at No. 12 Pell-st., M. HOGAN.

FREE OF CHARGE.—WE SUPPLY COACHmen, grooms, gardeners and every description of male help free of charge. HEALY'S, No. 534 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire permanent board where there are few or no boarders; location between 4th and 8th avs.; terms about $18 per week; best of references given and required. Address, with particulars, Box No. 5,048 Post-office.

PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentleman and wife, with good board, in a New-England family; house first class; good reference given and required. No. 217 East 19th-st.

NO. 352 WEST 15TH-ST.—A SMALL PRIvate family has two or three nicely-furnished rooms to let without board; neighborhood good; terms moderate.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND pleasant rooms with board in a private family, at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 5th-av. House and location first-class.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A well-furnished room and bedroom, en suite, or separate; house brown-stone front and in all respects first class; private family. Inquire at No. 20 East 21st-st.

NINETEENTH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE, parlor and bedroom, on second floor, in a private family. Address Box No. 539 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week, for two. No. 268 West 11th-st.

NO. 34 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.—WITHout board, pleasant parlor and bedroom, third floor, front, singly or en suite. Terms reasonable.

NO. 138 5TH-AV., A LARGE HANDSOMELY-furnished room, vacant, with first-class board; unexceptionable reference given and required.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, with or without board, at No. 28 West 29th-st.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TREASURER of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund, with great pleasure, acknowledges the receipt of $6,244 68, by the hands of Alonzo Slote, Esq., Treasurer of the Firemen's Ball Committee, being the net proceeds of the Thirty-ninth Annual Ball, given at the Academy of Music Jan. 20, 1868, in aid of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the late Volunteer Fire Department.

JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.

It has again become the pleasing duty of the Treasurer to acknowledge the receipt of the proceeds of the Annual Ball in aid of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the late Volunteer Fire Department. The Thirty-ninth Annual Ball has proved a real and substantial benefit—a welcome and timely relief to those whom misfortune has placed within the pale of our charity. To the members of the Ball Committee our thanks are especially due. Their voluntary and unwearied exertions, and excellent management, produced for the patronage of our citizens a brilliant and magnificent festival, rarely if ever equaled in this metropolis. While the Treasurer, in behalf of the charity, regards it as an imperative duty to tender to the Ball Committee a just meed of praise, he likewise feels called upon to extend to our fellow-citizens, who cherish so lively and generous a recollection of the services and sacrifices of the late Volunteer Fire Department, and through whose immediate and happy coöperation we are enabled to contribute the above munificent addition to our Charitable Fund, our warmest heartfelt thanks are due.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1868.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
EUROPE..........ROUSSAN.....SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, March 21, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, April 15
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 29

Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY...Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)...MONDAY...Mar. 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY...Mar. 28
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY...April 4
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, April 11

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, March 25
COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, April 15

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, March 28.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, April 4.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TARIFA..........March 26
PALMYRA..........April 9

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers fortnightly to LONDON DIRECT from Pier No. 3 North River.

BELLONA, March 25. | WM. PENN, April 18.
CELLA, April 4. | ATALANTA, May 2.

For passage at cheapest currency rates apply to
ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
No. 54 South-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA will leave SATURDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, March 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 2.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship
GENERAL MEADE,
Capt. A. W. SAMPSON,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 21,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,

Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 28.

Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships

MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 21
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 28

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 P. M. as follows:

MARIPOSA, SATURDAY, March 21.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, March 28.
CORTEZ, SATURDAY, April 4.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, April 11.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 24.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 31.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 21—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to

CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on SATURDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received until FRIDAY, at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

To insure shipment freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR FERNANDINA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS.

The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
will sail for Fernandina on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

Through bills of lading signed to points in the interior, Jacksonville, and all places on the St. John's River. Superior passenger accommodations.

For passage or freight apply to
FLORIDA RAILROAD CO.,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

New sidewheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 26.
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 2.

From Pier No 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:28 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FOREIGN COIN.—A LARGE AND VALUABLE collection, including ancient Eastern coins, for sale. Address COINS, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RUTGER BIGSBY and JAMES BUCKLAND, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES E. STEVENSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS McSPEDON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE BOLLENHAGEN, of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, N. J., before Mr. Staats L. Morris, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENAJAH DEACON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
MARCH 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM K. BELCHER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN HYDE, Jr., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, New-York City, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WALWORTH D. CRANE, JOHN E. FASSITT and JOSEPH C. DANCKELMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 19, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON N. COHEN, Jr., a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Aaron N. Cohen, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1868.

mh6-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARDIL B. RAYMOND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Ardil B. Raymond, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

GEORGE P. HOWE, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 132 Nassau-st., N. Y. mh20-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY O. NICHOLS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At Catskill, in said District, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1868. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by the above named Henry O. Nichols, of Athens, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of March instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same before Theodore P. Gates, Esq., one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house, in the Village of Catskill, in said District, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

GEORGE F. BETTS,
mh6-law3wF* Clerk of the District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of WILLIAM J. PARSONS and CHARLES C. PARSONS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William J. Parsons and Charles C. Parsons, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all of their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of March, instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1868.

mh6-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT B. HIGHET and JAMES F. CLARK, bankrupts.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert B. Highet and James F. Clark, (who composed the late copartnership of Highet & Clark,) of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh6-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 441.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FLANDRAU, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Flandrau, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 16th day of January, A. D., 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh6-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THUNIS H. HAULENBECK, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thunis H. Haulenbeck, of the village of Kingston, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated Kingston, March 3, 1868.

DANIEL E. KEYSER, Assignee,
mh6-law3wF* Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS WERTHEIMER and SAMUEL LISBERGER. Whereas upon the hearing of the above matter it was alleged and proof made that all the creditors of the said alleged bankrupts have entered into an agreement in writing, whereby their claims have been compromised and settled. And thereupon the said Court ordered notice to be given that unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 15th day of March, 1868, the said petition will be dismissed.

mh6-law3wF* G. R. FOX, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM LEVY, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Levy, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 6th day of March, A. D., 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh13-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUISA HIRSCHBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louisa Hirschberg, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon her own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868.

DANIEL MARX, Assignee,
mh13-law3wF* No. 60 White-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY FLIEG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES H. JOHNSON, of the Town of Union, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, formerly a member of the firm of Bird & Johnson, in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 20, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. CARR, by whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, in said Court.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice: That on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William W. Carr, of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at office No. 50, Reynolds' Arcade, Buffalo-st., in the City of Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y., before Joseph D. Husbands, Register, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. J. KEENEY,
United States Deputy Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN N. BILLINGS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John N. Billings, of Jersey City, Hudson County, New-Jersey, doing business in the City of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh20-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN A. BIGELOW, of Malden, Ulster County, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John A. Bigelow, of Malden, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who was, on the 18th day of November, 1867, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868.

ELIJAH DUBOIS, Assignee,
mh20-law3wF Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

NO. 695.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Ward, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
m20-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of DANIEL S. SINCLAIR, Bankrupt:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel S. Sinclair, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district.—Dated at Jersey City, March 4, 1868.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
mh6-law3wF* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15.000 TO $25,000 CAN BE EMPLOYED where the profits in the investments will be from fifty to seventy-five per cent., and in addition thereto the entire agency for the Pacific States for the sale of the manufactured article of not less than $4.000 each article, which alone will pay $20,000 per annum if properly attended to. Call on or address F. JUSTICE, No. 213 Centre-st., New-York, first floor.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUfacture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

WANTED AS PARTNER—A GENTLEMAN with sufficient means to insure the expense of opening a first-class office down town for the purchase and sale of real estate. The advertiser is fully qualified to conduct the business. Communications strictly confidential. Address, with full name, COMMISSION, Box No. 5,351 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED IRON-safe business, together with the stock, material, patterns, tools, patents, and everything requisite for continuing the manufacture; the undersigned retiring; terms liberal; would exchange for well-located, improved or unimproved City real estate. ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

DRY GOODS.

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,—
—RIBBONS, VELVETS,—
—LACES, EMBROIDERIES,—
—HOSIERY, GLOVES,—

Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices.

W. J. ELGER,
No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MADAME FERRERO, NO. 8 LAFAYETTE-place, near Great Jones-st., will open PARIS MILLINERY, on THURSDAY, March 19.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

COAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$100,000

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Six per cent. Gold Coupon Bonds. The whole loan is for $5,000,000, and is secured by a mortgage on property valued at $16,000,000. These bonds are due in 1897, are payable, principal and interest, in gold; interest payable June 15 and Dec. 15, free from State and United State taxes. These are the cheapest of the reliable gold-bearing bonds in the market, while the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad bonds and St. Louis Water 6s are selling at par and interest, these are selling several per cent. lower. For further particulars apply to

DIBBLE & CAMBLOS.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1868. Nos. 22 and 24 New-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

HARDWARE.

LITTLE'S HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, EDGE,
COOPERS' AND CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c.,
Adapted to the
CITY, COMMISSION, COUNTRY
and consuming trade.
No. 59 Fulton-st.,
between Cliff and Gold, east of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers

STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 19, 2 P. M.	Friday, March 20, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, March 21, 3 P. M.	Monday, March 23, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, March 24, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Mar. 26, 9 A. M.	Friday, March 27, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, Mar. 30, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, March 31, 12 M.	

RIVER OPEN.—THE TROY LINE STEAMers are now receiving freight at Pier No. 44 North River, for Troy and other points north. First boat on SUNDAY, at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14TH-ST.

LAST NIGHT OF THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA. THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MARCH 20, 1868. LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Madame STELLA BONHEUR, Signors MASSIMILIANI, ORLANDINI, SARTI, NICOLAO. The grand romantic symphony, entitled THE SAILOR'S DREAM, composed by Signor P. Brignoli, will be performed between the second and third acts, under the direction of the composer.

SATURDAY—Grand Farewell Matinee—ROBERTO.

Seats for Friday evening can now be had at the box office, Academy; Macoy's, No. 114 and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE, ROBERTO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, at 1 P. M.
GRAND GALA FAREWELL MATINEE,
BY THE LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Miss McCULLOCH, BRIGNOLI, LORINI, HERRMANNS, Miss TERESA WOOD, NICOLAO.

Admission $1 to all parts of the house. No reserved seats. To avoid a rush at the door, tickets may be purchased in advance at the box office of the Academy of Music, Macoy's, No. 114, and Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS OF THE GRAND DUCHESS,

as arrangements have been completed for the early production of

LA BELLE HELENE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD TIME.
THE GRAND DUCHESS THIS EVENING,
and
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT ONE.

Saturday Evening next,
M. LA ROCHE'S BENEFIT,
L'AVENTURIERE and LA GRAMMAIRE.

Saturday Evening next, THE GRAND DUCHESS
At the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE. EXTRA.

POSITIVELY THE LAST MATINEE
OF THE
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
SATURDAY, March 21, at 1 o'clock.

There can be no other Matinee this season of this most brilliant and popular Opera. Seats secured at the theatre; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters' 200 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERTS.

OLE BULL will give his
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 20.

OLE BULL will play "Cantabile Doloroso e Rondo Giocoso," "The Mother's Prayer," and "Polacca Guerriera."

Mme. VARIAN will sing "Thou Art So Near and Yet So Far," "Ou Voulez Vous," and duo "I Pescatore."

Mr. POLLAK will sing "Olsbono," barcarole; "Il Marinaro," and duo "Pescatore."

Signor LEVERINI will sing "Lied," by Schubert; and "Seciliano," from "Robert le Diable."

Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN, pianist, will play fantasie from "Faust," by Richard Hoffman, and his celebrated "Mocking Bird."

Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, the great organist, will play the overture to "Martha."

Admission $1; Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

FIRST
GRAND MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, MARCH 21.

Admission to matinee $1; no extra charge for reserved seats.

Doors open at 1; matinee commences at 2 o'clock.

F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

STEINWAY HALL.

SUNDAY EVENING, March 22,
TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY CONCERT.
GREAT CLASSICAL AND POPULAR VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL COMBINATION.

Mme. GAZZANIGA, the renowned prima donna, who has achieved such marked success at these concerts.

Miss ALIDE TOPP, the celebrated classical pianist,
Sig. ARDAVANI, Mr. G. W. COLBY,
THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS FULL GRAND ORCHESTRA.

TRENOR'S SOIRÉE DANSANTE,

MONDAY EVENING, March 23,

At his new and beautiful DANCING ACADEMY, LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., near 42d-st.

Season tickets can be had from Mr. Trenor, at the rooms.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS in AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

GRAND LOTTA MATINEE AT PIKE'S Opera House, SATURDAY, March 21, 1868. Doors open at 12 M. Admission to all parts of the house, 75c.

LECTURES.

"BOOK-MAKING AND BOOK-USING"—Subject of free lecture this EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., by Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH. Young men invited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from 1st-avenue to East River.

2. For building sewers in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets; Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets; One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River; Avenue A, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

3. For building sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

4. For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

1. Both sides of Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from First-avenue to the East River; also, the east side of First-avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-fourth-street.

2. Both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifteenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth-street; also, both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Harlem River; also, the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and both sides of One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, from Second to Fourth avenues; also, both sides of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to New-avenue, east, and both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also, the west side of Fourth-avenue, and the east side of New-avenue, east, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to one Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.

3. All the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-ninth and Ninety-third streets and the Fourth and Fifth avenues; also all the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-seventh and Eighty-fifth streets, and Fourth-avenue and the East River.

4. Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are effected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 10, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.

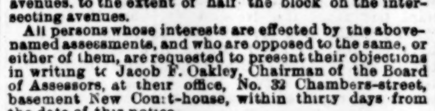
EDWARD N. SMITH, } Executors.
LOUISA P. PETTIT, }
j3-1w6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L.I., on or before the 18th day of March next.

CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.

DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.



P. D. VAN HOESEN,
No. 67 South-st.,

Has discovered a new simple way of teaching any horse or filly to trot fast. By this method a boy makes $900 on two common colts; $1,200 made on another. A farmer's son makes a common farm horse trot in 2:48, and sells him for $800. Immediate improvement in speed guaranteed or money returned. All pacers made to trot. Keep your colts till you get my Dexter circular. Sent by mail on receipt of $1.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS.—NOW ON hand, several new carriages on consignment, which must be sold; several second-hand ones, all styles, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A VICTORIA, WITH POLE AND shafts, very little used. Can be seen at McNICOL'S stable, No. 23 East 12th-st., near University-place.

$700 FOR A PAIR OF BAY HORSES—Sound and kind; double harness and Victoria carriage; in excellent order. Apply at No. 58 Vesey-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The performance will commence at ten minutes before 8 precisely. Seats are secured until the end of the first act, which terminates at five minutes past 8. It is hoped that this notice will prevent disappointment and loss of seats.

ROSEDALE

will be acted
EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
WITH NEW SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL APPOINTMENTS,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
SPLENDID COSTUMES,
AND THE FOLLOWING GREAT CAST:

MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MISS LIZZIE TIMONEY, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. T. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. VERNON, MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS CARMAN.

Doors open at 7½.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

BENEFIT OF MISS LOTTA.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 20, 1868, THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS and NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

Miss Lotta as Paul, The Pet, and Nan.

GRAND LOTTA MATINEE AT PIKE'S Opera House, SATURDAY, March 21, 1868. Doors open at 12 M. Admission to all parts of the house, 75c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director

MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION
OF WORLD-RENOWNED ARTISTS!

First Week in America of
MR. H. B. WILLIAMS,
THE GREATEST OF ENGLISH JESTERS.

Engaged in London expressly for the New-York Circus.

MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU,

And the entire force of
DARING RIDERS AND ACROBATS
Comprised in the Unequaled New-York Circus Troupe,
IN BRILLIANTLY DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

STEINWAY HALL. SATURDAY.

THEODORE THOMAS' FIFTH AND LAST SYMPHONY SOIREE, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, AT 8.

Soloist—Mme. PAREPA ROSA.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 80 PERFORMERS.

PROGRAMME:

Overture, Benvenuto Cellini (first time)..........Berlioz
Scena ed Aria, op. 58 (first time)..........Rubinstein
Gretchen, Faust Symphony..........Liszt
Cavatine, Freyschutz..........Weber
Symphony, Eroica..........Beethoven

Tickets, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can now be had at the music-stores and Hall.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

NO. 129 FIFTH-AV., (near 20th-st.)

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., corner of State-st., Brooklyn.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, }
ALOIS F. LEJEAL, } Musical Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, }
S. N. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

PHILIP PHILLIPS SINGS THIS EVENING at the Spring-st. M. E. Church.

FIRST DRAMATIC MATINEE AT PIKE'S Opera House, SATURDAY, March 21, 1868. Admission to all parts of the house, 75c.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and repairing the building, &c., on lot No. 174 Mulberry-st., near Broome-st. Plans and specifications of said alterations and repairs can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Two responsible and approved sureties—whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract—will be required from the successful bidder. The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated March 19, 1868.

WILSON SMALL,
HORATIO P. ALLEN,
PETER H. JACKSON,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
OTTO H. COOP,
Committee on Buildings.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, }
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1868. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, (IN DUPLICATE,) with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, March 23, 1868, for the trucking of all Government Stores within the City of New-York which it may be the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to move, for the period of one year. Proposals must state the price per carman's load of 5 barrels pork, 7 barrels flour, or 1,500 lbs. weight of other goods.

For any distance not exceeding ½ mile.

For any distance exceeding ½ mile, but not exceeding 1 mile.

For any distance exceeding 1 mile, but not exceeding 1½ miles.

For any distance exceeding 1½ miles, but not exceeding 2 miles.

For any distance exceeding 2 miles, but not exceeding 2½ miles.

For any distance exceeding 2½ miles, but not exceeding 3 miles.

Per ½ mile for any distance exceeding 3 miles.

The contractor will be required to perform the work at any time called upon, reasonable notice being given him, at night and upon Sundays when necessary, without any extra compensation, and no extra allowance will be made for any detention in the delivery of stores except when caused by an officer or agent of the Government.

The contractor must be prepared to execute any trucking he may be called upon for by the Quartermaster's Department from and after the 1st day of April, 1868, and must be present in person at all times to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.

No proposal will be considered unless coming from responsible parties, and is accompanied by the guarantees of two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to become security in the sum of $5,000 for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

The United States reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed, "PROPOSALS FOR TRUCKING GOVERNMENT STORES."

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-General and A. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, March 21, 1868, for the construction of sewers in the following locations, to wit:

Specification No. 1.—In 10th-av., between 59th and 61st sts., with branch in 61st-st. Specification No. 2.—In 92-st., between 2d and 4th avs., with branch in 3d-av. Specification No. 3.—In Eldridge, Sheriff and Goerck sts., between Broome and Delancy sts.; in Pitt and Sheriff sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts., and in Norfolk-st., between Stanton and Houston sts. Specification No. 4.—Sewers in 4th-av., from 49th-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 5th-av.; and in Lexington-av., between 54th and 58th sts. Specification No. 5.—Sewer in 128th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Specification No. 6.—Sewers in 2d-av., between 120th and 123d sts.; and in 119th and 121st sts., between 2d and 4th avs. Specification No. 7.—Sewer in 72d-st., between 8th and 10th avs. Specification No. 8.—In Washington-st., between Charlton and King sts.; in Dominick-st., between King and Clarkson sts.; and in Clark-st., between Clark and Varick sts.; and in Clark-st., between Broome and Spring sts. Specification No. 9.—In 58th-st., between Lexington and 7th avs.; and Specification No. 10.—In 124th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The plans for the above sewers may be seen and specifications and forms for proposals obtained at the office of the Bureau of Sewers.

THOMAS STEPHENS, }
ROB'T L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN, }

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT FOR TENDERS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND BRITISH HONDURAS.—The Government of British Honduras invites tenders for the monthly conveyance, during a period of one year, to commence on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1868, of mails between New-Orleans and Belize, in British Honduras, by steam vessels of not less than 500 tons, English measurement.

The steamers will have to leave New-Orleans on Wednesday, the eighteenth day after the first Saturday in every month, or, in the event of the European mails from Liverpool not reaching New-Orleans in time for their dispatch, on Wednesday, as soon after their arrival there as practicable. The passage between New-Orleans and Belize, either way, must be performed within five days. The steamer must leave Belize on her return voyage on the seventh day (inclusive) after her arrival. The contract price will be paid by monthly installments. Tenders will be received at the British Consulate, in New-Orleans, on or before the 23d day of April, to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras, and at the Colonial Secretary's office, in Belize, on or before the 2d day of May next.

N. B.—Steamers carrying mails under contract with the British Government, or with the Government of British Honduras, are exempt from port charges in British Honduras.

No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, }
March 18, 1868. }

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned until 10 A. M. FRIDAY, 20th inst., for

500 barrels PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops.

1,000 barrels of first quality Extra Superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.*

40,000 pounds Carolina RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ADON SMITH, committee of estate of SIDNEY SMITH, and the said Sidney Smith against JOHN S. KENNY and CATHARINE KENNY, his wife, and others. In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1868, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, through Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the Seventeenth (late Eleventh) Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, made by Samuel Doughty, City Surveyor, dated May, 1834, and now on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as lot No. 508, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirteenth-street, distant one hundred and ninety-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue B, thence westerly along the northerly side of Thirteenth-street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Avenue B one hundred and three feet and three inches to the middle line of the block between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, thence easterly along said middle line of the block and parallel with Thirteenth-street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Avenue B one hundred and three feet three inches to the place of beginning.

SAMUEL F. BARGER, Referee.

LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

SPLENDID HIT
OF
G. L. FOX'S
NEW PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY.

FUNNIEST PANTOMIME | BEST BALLET.
BEST SCENERY. | FINEST SPECTACLE.

Densely crowded. Throngs turned away. Reserved seats all sold out days ahead. Uproarious fun and general enthusiasm. The pantomime "the" exciting event of the theatrical year.

G. L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN

The unapproachably great "star" danseuse,
MLLE. RETA SANGALI.

GRAND BALLET. | WITTY BURLESQUE.
FUNNY TRICKS. | GRACEFUL SKATING.
GROTESQUE ILLUSIONS | UPROARIOUS FUN.

Seats secured six days in advance.

MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7¾ AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 11 O'CLOCK.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE NEW FAIRY BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA.

HOUSES NIGHTLY OVERFLOWING
WITH THE MOST CRITICAL AUDIENCES
To witness the
GRANDEST PRODUCTION YET OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868,
will be presented for the 64th time,
THE WHITE FAWN,

in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S VERY RENOWNED AND ONLY GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS.

The piece concludes with an
ASTONISHING TRANSFORMATION,
REVEALING THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
A DAZZLING SCENE OF ENCHANTING SPLENDOR.

Unapproachable in grandeur, beauty and detail.

A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.—Admission, 50 cents.

Fourth week and unequivocal success of Miss KATE REIGNOLDS.

A great dramatic triumph.

Col. Fitzgerald's new play
LIGHT AT LAST,

now being performed in four cities, and witnessed with intense interest by applauding thousands. Miss REIGNOLDS will appear every evening and SATURDAY MATINEE, supported by a star company, comprising G. C. Boniface, G. H. Clarke, Harry Hawk, H. C. Ryner, Mesdames Davy, Logan, Linyard, Wright, &c., &c. For particulars see small bills. Curtain at 8.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, EXTRA ATTRACTION.
BENEFIT OF CHANFRAU.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF SAM.
TWO | SAM.
PIECES. | THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.

CHANFRAU IN HIS GREAT IMITATIONS OF CHARLES KEAN, EDWIN FORREST, BARNEY WILLIAMS, J. B. BOOTH, W. E. BURTON, T. B. RICE.

SATURDAY, LAST SAM MATINEE.
MONDAY, THE NEW COMEDY.

MISS KATE REIGNOLDS. A HIT.

LIGHT AT LAST—A HIT.

The acting a hit—the music a hit.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, in the Insurance and Real Estate Agency business, under the firm name of HUBBARD & GILLETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. M. HUBBARD.
A. I. GILLETT.

J. M. HUBBARD will continue the Insurance Agency business, and A. I. GILLETT will continue the Real Estate business, each on his own separate account, at present place of business, No. 137 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1868.

JAMES W. MEAGHER RETIRED FROM our firm on the 16th March inst., and all his interest therein ceased from that date.

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THE ERIE CONTROVERSY.

Important Proceedings in the Supreme Court Yesterday.

A Fresh Injunction Granted by Judge Clerke Overruled by Judge Barnard—The Order Appointing George A. Osgood Receiver Entered in the Clerk's Office.

This case came up yesterday before Judge BARNARD, on the motion made by the Vanderbilt party to have the order made, on Saturday last, appointing George A. Osgood receiver of the new issue of Erie stock, settled by the Court. The attendance in the court-room showed the interest which was prevalent. The Bar—that is, inside the railing—was filled to its utmost capacity, mainly by well-known members. The Drew party were represented by Messrs. David Dudley Field, John E. Burrill, A. F. Smith, D. B. Eaton and Dudley Field. The array of counsel for the Vanderbilt party were: Mr. Charles O'Conor, Horace F. Clark, Charles A. Rapallo, Wm. Fullerton, A. J. Vanderpoel and others.

After considerable delay (the hour for commencing the proceedings being 11 A. M.) the Judge entered the room. He granted several *ex parte* orders, and then the Special Term of the Supreme Court was duly opened by the crier. When the Judge entered the room there were policemen in attendance. The Oyer and Terminer was not opened, but within fifteen minutes after the Judge took his seat the Criminal Court was regularly adjourned by the crier of the Court.

Mr. HORACE F. CLARK opened the case on the part of the plaintiff by calling up the motion made against the Erie Railroad Company and its Directors for the receivership of $8,000,000, realized by them from the sale of certain unauthorized stock of the railroad, issued by them in violation of an injunction granted by his Honor, Judge BARNARD. We come, he continued, before you to-day, upon an order made by your Honor on the 14th of March, calling upon the defendants to show cause why the receivership should not be appointed. Your Honor will remember that on Saturday last an application was made for appointing a receiver. The order applied for was granted, and proceedings were taken for the appointment of a receiver. The order was not settled, and Monday morning was set down as the time for which the settlement would be made. Early on Monday morning one of the Associate Judges of your Honor, upon an application made to him on the part of the counsel for the Erie Railroad Company, in the name of Mr. George W. Diven, residing at Elmira, granted an order staying proceedings in the case till some time in April. With respect to the order of Judge Clerke, it is a matter of serious doubt whether it was not our duty to seek at the hands of your Honor protection from the action of one of your Associate Judges. Mr. Clark then proceeded to say that the order calling upon Mr. Diven to show cause why the receivership made by Judge Barnard should not be fully approved and consummated had been served, and it was the duty of his Honor to see to it that the jurisdiction of the Court was maintained. It was alleged that the Erie Railroad Company and its counsel had not had sufficient time to examine the grounds of the case. There was no longer a pretence for that complaint. Mr. Clark next briefly reviewed some of the more important points in the case. He designed to call upon the Court to protect the interest of those suitors which had been endangered by the acts of parties committed in violation of his Honor's injunction. He proposed to call upon his Honor to sweep away all illegal impediments, and strike out orders which had been obtained from other Judges upon false statements of facts or concealment of facts. It was but the other day that his Honor was made a party of the defence in a suit brought by Mr. Belden, partner of Mr. Fisk, before Judge Gilbert. It was charged that his Honor had conspired with others to use the judicial powers of the Court in aid of stock speculations, and granted an order tying the hands of suitors in this Court in a case which came before him Saturday for examination. He had been informed that one of his Honor's colleagues, acting upon certain representations of which he would not speak then, had made an order making a stay of the assertion of his Honor's jurisdiction in respect to this receivership. He hoped Judge Barnard would invite his colleague, Judge Gilbert, by whom the order was made, to take a seat by his side, in order, by his counsel and advice, to aid him in maintaining the jurisdiction of the Court. He had sought to find that colleague this morning, because it was his intention to state to him that it was his duty to examine the complaint preferred before him, and examine the details of his order, to see whether it would stand the test of a just and manly cross-examination. He was unable, however, to find him. Mr. Clark then said that on the 17th of February an action was commenced in this Court by Mr. Work, a director of the Erie Railroad Company, against Mr. Drew, the Erie Railroad Company and his associate directors in that Corporation. He called upon the Court to adjust complicated accounts which had arisen between Mr. Drew and the Corporation. In that suit no injunction was obtained. On the 19th of February a petition was presented to Judge Barnard by the Attorney-General of the State, asking for the removal of Mr. Drew, upon the ground of alleged violation of his duty as director of the Erie Company. Judge Barnard made an order temporarily suspending Mr. Drew from exercising his functions as director, and the Court required him to show cause why the injunction should not be consummated. Thus far there was no interference with his Honor or with the Court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction. On the 3d of March the Attorney-General instituted an action of a different character against the Erie Railroad Company and its directors. That action was instituted in this Court and the complaint was presented to Judge Barnard for his judicial action. That complaint set forth that the Company had exceeded its charter powers, and that it had over issued stock by a very large number of shares. The complaint further alleged that the Company had made, or was about to make, contracts which would undermine the interests of the road, and that it proposed to precipitate the road in new adventures, foreign to the purposes for which that corporation was created, and foreign to the interests of the stockholders. Upon this complaint, duly verified, Judge Barnard granted an injunction restraining the further issue of stock. [The order for the injunction was here read.] Such was the condition of the litigation on the 9th of March, that at that time there had been no interference with Judge Barnard's jurisdiction at the hands of any of his colleagues in this district. Mr. Clark then came to the consideration of a part of the case, which he said he approached with humiliation and sorrow, but it was his duty to speak of it. On the 9th of March Mr. Belden, partner of Mr. Fisk, entered a complaint which he would read. At this point his Honor was personally made a party in the suit. No application had been made to his Honor to vacate or modify his injunction. But it was necessary that some device should be resorted to to change the issue of the case. The complaint presented to Judge Gilbert was full of false expressions and of fraudulent concealment, and was instituted for the purpose of paralyzing Judge Barnard's arm in vindicating his jurisdiction, and to compel him to retire from the Bench in this suit. On the representation of the facts by counsel to Judge Gilbert, the latter did not hesitate to say that had he been fully informed at the first he would not have taken any steps to interfere with the jurisdiction of Judge Barnard. Mr. Clark then caused to be read affidavits of Mr. Schell, Mr. Vanderbilt and Judge Barnard, in which they disclaim any intention of conspiracy on their part in the conduct of the case. The affidavit of Judge BARNARD was as follows:

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—*William Belden vs. George G. Barnard, impleaded, &c.—City and County of New-York, ss:*—George G. Barnard, being duly sworn, saith—That he is not now and never has been engaged, directly or indirectly, either individually or in conjunction with others, in any speculation whatever in Erie Railway stock, or any other stock. He further saith that he is not now and never has been in any combination with Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Richard Schell, Augustus Schell, James H. Banker, Frank Work and others, or any one or more of them, or with any person or persons whomsoever, for either speculating in the stock of the Erie Railroad Company, or, for that purpose, to affect the price thereof by proceedings in the Courts; that he does not know whom the stockbroker, Henry N. Smith, chooses in his affidavit to designate by the name of the "Vanderbilt party," and can, therefore, only meet said Smith's allegations, that it is stated in the newspaper Press that this deponent is in close conference daily with said Vanderbilt party in the said operation, by asserting in broad terms that he has never had any conference whatever, whether close or otherwise, with any person or persons whomsoever, in any operations, speculations or combinations in said Erie Railway stock, or any other stock. Deponent further says that, if Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Richard Schell, Augustus Schell, James H. Banker, Frank Work and others, or any one or more of them, have been or are speculating in the stock of the Erie Railroad Company, or have heretofore combined or still remain combined for speculating in the stock of said Company, or for that purpose to affect the price thereof by proceedings in court, this deponent is not a party thereto nor in any way connected therewith, or interested therein, and he has not the slightest knowledge or information concerning the same; and as to the allegations contained in the affidavit of William Belden, sworn March 7, 1868, before Morgan, Notary Public, that this deponent is in the constant habit of resorting to Broad-street and frequenting the office of one of the principal firms of brokers who are engaged in the transactions in said stock, this deponent says that there is no foundation in truth for such statements, unless it be that this deponent has occasionally, from time to time for several years past, called at the office of the firm of Fowler, Osgood & Co., for the purpose of meeting George A. Osgood, a gentleman in some way connected with said firm, (but in what particular this deponent is uninformed,) and whose relations with this deponent are exclusively of a social character; but deponent says that the said affidavit, in so far as it seems to insinuate that this deponent is in the habit of resorting to Broad-street, or to the office of any broker, for the purpose of mingling in stock transactions of any description, or concerning himself therein in any form or manner, is wholly false and unwarranted; and this deponent regards it as his duty to inform the Court, and therefore deposes, that any and every statement or insinuation in said complaint, or in the affidavit annexed thereto, which directly or indirectly charges this deponent with concert or collusion with the defendants or any of them for the purpose of furthering stock speculations, or with the design to lend his judicial powers to any such purpose, is without the slightest foundation in truth; and this deponent leaves to the court before which this action is pending to determine the purpose and objects for which the plaintiff has made or has been induced to make his defamatory accusation. And deponent further says that neither the firm of Fowler, Osgood & Co. nor has the said George A. Osgood, ever purchased for or sold to deponent, or entered into any contract or contracts on deponent's behalf or with deponent for the purchase or sale of any railway shares. And deponent further says that he has never been interested, directly or indirectly, presently or contingently, in any form, way or manner, in any stock or railway shares purchased or sold by the said firm of Fowler, Osgood & Co., or the said George A. Osgood, or in which they or either of them have or ever have had any interest, directly or indirectly. And deponent further says that he has not in any way, directly or indirectly, any present, future or contingent interest whatever in the result of any or either of the various actions growing out of this controversy; nor will the same, under any circumstances, in any way, directly or indirectly, result to the personal or pecuniary advantage of deponent. And deponent further says that he has no knowledge or information as to whether said firm of Fowler, Osgood & Co. is or is not one of the principal firms of brokers engaged in buying said Erie Railway stock. GEORGE G. BARNARD.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of March, 1868.—JOHN C. SHAW, Notary Public, New-York City.

Mr. CLARK proceeded at some length to vindicate the personal character of Judge Barnard against the reproach which had been so falsely and infamously cast upon it. Judge Gilbert did not hesitate to remain upon the Bench, when wrong had been done in his name, to see that wrong righted on the spot where it was given. Mr. Clark denied that one branch of this Court was any better than another. He denied that one of his Honor's colleagues had a right to stay the exercise of his Honor's jurisdiction. He would say, therefore, that Judge Gilbert's injunction, although void, although surreptitiously obtained, had perhaps served its purpose, for on its authority stock of the Erie Railroad to the extent of $10,000,000 had been forced upon the New-York market. Mr. Clark asked the Court to go on fearlessly in the exercise of that jurisdiction which was invoked. He need not pause for the purpose of making a more thorough development of the facts in the case. It would not be contraverted that the directors of this organization had been concerned in the issue of $10,000,000 of stock in violation of Judge Barnard's injunction. He would not ask his Honor to perfect the appointment of a receiver, which would bring the funds obtained by means of the unlawful issue of stock within the power of the Court. Counsel then called upon the Erie Railroad Company to show cause why the order granted by Judge Clerke should not be vacated and the Court proceed to settle the order which had been already made by Judge Barnard. Mr. Clark then caused to be read the following injunction order, granted by Judge Clerke on Wednesday:

SUPREME COURT.—*The Erie Railway Company and Jas. S. Whitney, Plaintiffs, vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Richard Schell, Augustus Schell, James H. Banker, George G. Barnard, Frank Work, Josiah Bardwell, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Alexander S. Diven, Daniel Drew, John S. Eldridge, William Evans, Eben D. Jordan, Jay Gould, Dudley S. Gregory, George M. Groves, Frederick A. Lane, Homer Ramsdell, William B. Skidmore, Henry Thompson, James Fisk, Jr., Marshall B. Champlain, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, George A. Osgood, John Bloodgood and John D. Slayback, The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, and the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company, Defendants.*—Injunction.—On the complaint herein and the affidavits thereto annexed, and the papers referred to therein, it is ordered that the defendants, Frank Work, Richard Schell, John Bloodgood and John D. Slayback, Marshall B. Champlain, Attorney-General, their and each of their attorneys, agents and servants, be and they are hereby enjoined and restrained from taking, causing or procuring to be taken, or permitting to be taken in their names, or in the name of the People or otherwise, any proceedings in the actions or proceedings instituted by them or either of them, or on their behalf or on behalf of the People in the said complaint mentioned, or on any order or proceeding heretofore had or made therein, and that all proceedings in the said several actions or proceedings be stayed until the further order of the Court, and the said parties, their agents, attorneys and servants, are further enjoined and restrained from entering or procuring to be entered, any order for the appointment of a receiver of any of the property of the Erie Railway Company, or of any shares or certificates of shares issued or purporting to be issued by the said Company, or of the proceeds of such or any shares, certificates or property. And George A. Osgood is restrained from accepting any appointment as receiver thereof, or of any part thereof, and from doing any act as such receiver, and from interfering with the said property, shares, certificates of shares, or any of the property of the said Erie Railway Company, and the clerks of the Supreme Court are enjoined and restrained from entering any order for the appointment of such receiver. And it was further ordered that the defendants and parties above-named, their agents, attorneys or servants, and the defendants Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Richard Schell, Augustus Schell, James H. Banker and George G. Barnard and each of them, their agents, attorneys and servants are enjoined and restrained from advising, inciting, commencing or assisting in commencing any action, suit, petition or proceeding, having for its object in whole or part the removal or suspension of the directors or officers of the Erie Railway Company or any of them, or the appointment of a receiver of any of the property of the said Company, or the disposal in any way of such property, or the restraining the said Company from carrying out any of the agreements or contracts mentioned in the said complaint, or advising any act toward the commencement thereof, and from commencing any action having for its object the procuring or obtaining of the relief, or judgment sought to be obtained by any of the actions or proceedings in the complaint mentioned; and that any other person who may hereafter bring any action or proceedings of a like nature, or intended to accomplish the object sought to be obtained by said actions or proceedings, desist and refrain from further prosecuting the same after notice of this order; that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Erie Railway Company from moving to dissolve or modify any injunction now in force against said Company, its Board of Directors, Executive Committee, or any of its officers, restraining them from any action in their official capacity, or to prevent either of them answering any pleading now served on either of them.

NEW-YORK, 18th March, 1868.

T. W. CLERKE,
A Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.

Mr. Clark then said that we had thirty-three Judges of the same Court. These Judges may each make different orders and throw into chaos the whole legal machinery of the City. Mr. Schell was enjoined in this case from pressing a suit having for its object the appointment of a receiver of the Erie Railroad Company. He would ask the Court to settle finally the terms of the order given in his Honor's decision last Saturday.

The Court—Draw up an order returnable forthwith, and serve it upon Mr. Eaton, the attorney in this case, to show cause why the injunction granted by Judge Clerke should not be dissolved at once.

Mr. Rapallo—Your Honor is aware that the venue of this action is laid in Steuben County.

The Court—That makes no difference. The order was argued in this City.

Mr. Fullerton—If the Court please, although that order might very well be disregarded, and treated as a nullity, yet we would prefer, with your Honor's permission, to take a different course with respect to it. I would suggest that the better course is to disregard the order of Judge Clerke, so far as it restrains your Honor from proceeding in the cause in which the order is returnable to-day; because they have laid the venue in Steuben County, and they have made your Honor a party to the action for the purpose of tying your hands; and there is a better way of getting along with the difficulty than the way that has been suggested here. There is no difficulty in your Honor proceeding in reference to the order which is returnable here to-day—the order to show cause why the first injunction, the first stay of proceedings granted by Judge Clerke, should not be set aside; and, with your Honor's permission, we can proceed in the matter.

The Court—I made the order returnable on the spot because the Justice of the Supreme Court who occupied a seat on the bench here to-day (Judge Rufus W. Peckham had at one time during the day, taken a seat for a few moments by the side of the presiding Justice, and is supposed to be the one referred to by the Court in his remarks) said that I ought to disregard it and vacate it on the spot, or otherwise issue an order to show cause on the spot.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, they overlook the fact that the venue is laid in Steuben County. It may very well be disregarded, but the better course, as I have suggested, would be to disregard it so far as it restrains your Honor from proceeding in the cause in which the order is returnable to-day.

The Court—Go on, then. Is there any opposition to the granting of this order?

Mr. Field—I have heard no affidavits of any service upon anybody; I would like to know what papers have been served. The counsel has read a great many papers, which, I suppose, are by way of a speech to the Court, and said a great many things; but what papers are before you I don't know, and that is what I would like to know.

Mr. Fullerton—It is stated in the affidavit of service.

Mr. Field—I would like to see what the papers are that were served.

Mr. Rapallo—I read the affidavit of John J. Sullivan, who, being duly sworn, says that he has served certain papers upon Martin & Smith, the Attorneys for Daniel Drew, [reading affidavit, and also reading affidavit of Eugene F. Daly, as to serving certain papers upon George W. Diven, attorney of the Erie Railway Company, at Elmira, such service being made on the 17th inst.]

Mr. Field—The counsel has been reading a mass of papers that are not mentioned in the affidavits, and which have not been served. I wish he would explain how that happened.

Mr. Rapallo—Those papers embrace all that are enumerated in the affidavits.

Mr. Field—Yes, and don't include a great many papers that have been read.

Mr. Clark—I will answer that. I read certain affidavits. I read them because they are our answer to Judge Clerke's order to show cause in this matter. If the learned counsel brings on that motion we shall have to file them—will file them any way. I read them as a part of my opening upon both motions. There are two motions here to-day—one motion to perfect the appointment of a receiver, and the motion of the Erie Railway Company upon the order granted by his Honor Mr. Justice Clerke to show cause why the proceedings should not be stayed. The order granted by your Honor calls upon them to show cause to-day why that motion should not be heard. By way of opening of the case from our standpoint, I read a portion of the papers, though not all of them, with which it is our intention to oppose that motion.

Mr. Field—That is, the counsel reads the papers by anticipation, in opposition to the motion that he supposed we might make, because he supposed the Court would compel us to make it. Now, we don't intend to make any such motion, and the papers, therefore, were improperly read, as a part of their moving papers, and are to be considered out of the case, I suppose. If they are in the case I should like to know it, and whether they are so regarded by the Court; because it is important in any order that is entered the names of the papers and the designations of them should be stated, because they can be read on appeal.

Mr. Clark—If the motion made in this Court in this cause, which naturally comes up on the order of Justice Clerke, is abandoned and not brought on, of course the papers I have read in answer to that motion will be deemed out of the case.

Mr. Field—Are they out of the case now, on the motion? I would like to know. Will the gentleman tell us whether they are out or not?

Mr. Clark—I have said all that is necessary to be said, and all that I wish to say. I am utterly indifferent whether the learned counsel brings on that motion or abandons it. If he brings it on, I shall oppose it.

The Court—The first question before me is the appointment of this receiver—the perfecting of the order.

Mr. Field—The first motion, I suppose, is upon the order to show cause, is it not?

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Field—That is the first, I take it.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Clark—The first motion in order, if the counsel will permit me to say, is upon the order to show cause why Judge Clerke's order should not be vacated.

Mr. Field—So I understand. Is that the motion that the gentleman brings on?

Mr. Clark—I suggested it.

Mr. Field—I want to know if that is the motion that the gentleman brings.

Mr. Clark—I call that motion up, and I did so when I arose.

Mr. Field—Does the gentleman make that motion?

Mr. Fullerton—Let it be understood that that motion, with the permission of your Honor, we now have made. That is all we can say.

Mr. Field—That is to say that you have made a motion, upon papers, to show cause why Judge Clerke's order should not be vacated. I have to say, Sir, that these papers came into our hands about twenty minutes before 10 o'clock this morning, for the first time. They had been sent from Elmira, but owing to, I believe, the freshets, they could not be got here till that time, and we came here for the purpose of acquainting you, Sir, with the injunction granted by Judge Clerke, and to give that as the reason why no motion should be made and none entertained. I have in my hand the affidavit of the service upon Mr. Schell, the plaintiff in this case. The counsel on the other side have themselves stated that it was served, which would perhaps have made it unnecessary that I should read it; but I have it here, Sir, and read it with the original injunction. The original injunction is in my hand, signed by Thomas W. Clerke, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York. It is, I believe, in the words which have been read; I assume that it is. I will read it if it is desirable; but I will assume that unless something is stated to the contrary. The affidavit of service referred to is that of Charles Bowerdoff, which says, he resides in the City of New-York; that on the 18th day of March, 1868, he served the summons' complaint, and affidavits attached thereto, upon Richard Schell, whom he knew to be one of the defendants herein, at the City of New-York, by giving to and leaving with him copies thereof, and at the same time showing him the original injunction. Now, Sir, this injunction being brought to the notice of the Court, and that being our objection to any action whatever being taken, our duty is done. I will only say one single word more to disabuse anybody who may have listened to the long speech of my learned friend, who labored very greatly, and who, I fear, has suffered in consequence of the labor of delivering it; but I will nevertheless say a word in respect to the propriety of this proceeding. This suit, which I have now brought to your notice, is in the ordinary exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Equity, to restrain a multiplicity of suits, and to bring into one litigation all the questions that have been raised, or that are likely to be raised, or that can be foreseen, in respect to the same subject. It is brought upon the theory of the New-Haven Railroad case, which was a suit by the railway, as you may remember, against persons who claimed to hold certain stock which was alleged by others to be spurious, for the purpose of settling the rights of all the parties. Since that time another action of a similar kind has been maintained, and the Court of Appeals have held it to be well brought. Here are many claims of different persons. The main one is, whether the issue of the 58,000 shares of stock was legal or illegal. Counsel think it legal; the Company are advised that it was legal; but some persons say it was illegal. That is a question that can be tried, and should be tried, in one controversy, where all the parties that have anything to do with the matter may be heard. So in regard to the alleged difficulty with the Bradford Road, or the lease of it. The Bradford Railroad is made a party to this litigation; and so in regard to the Boston and Erie Railway, which is another, and that is made a party. In short, every person is made a party who has, or claims to have, any interest either way in respect to these different subjects. It was, as I believe, a proper and respectful, not to say entirely legal, proceeding. In it, an injunction has been granted, an injunction which is not in any respect extraordinary, unless the gentlemen choose to say that the fact that a Judge of the Supreme Court is a defendant makes it extraordinary. But I have yet to learn that a Judge of the Supreme Court cannot be sued. In fact, I know that they are sued constantly. They are parties, like other men, and when they are parties the same rule of law is to be applied to them as is to be applied to anybody else. Whether rightfully or wrongfully made parties, depends upon the ultimate decision. In this case an injunction has been granted. To stay other suits is not unusual. The gentleman says you cannot restrain a man from suing. Where did he get that law I would like to know? In the New-Haven Railroad Company suit there were several hundred defendants, if I recollect rightly, and they were enjoined from suing. And in the Amidon suit, a later one, there were 455 defendants, and they were prohibited from suing; and we know very well that a Receiver, when he is appointed, cannot be sued by anybody. The right to sue—that is, the right to commence an action, is not any such right as the gentleman supposes. Now, Sir, having said this our duty is done. We don't propose to take any part in any discussion about the merits of either this action or the others. We have come into court regularly; an injunction is granted and is now in force. Whoever proceeds against it violates an injunction, and so far violates the law; and in a court of law one would suppose that that was enough.

The Court—So far as the order of Justice Clerke is concerned, tying up my proceedings, I have been informed by a majority of my associates, who are on the Bench in this district, that it is void, and that I ought to disregard it. I did not disregard the first one. On the same state of facts he issued another order, that I have deemed it my duty to disregard, he having no authority whatever to tie up by a stay of proceedings the judicial act of a coördinate Judge when acting within his jurisdictional power. In regard to being a defendant in the suit, the object, the aim and the intention will be so apparent to every person whoever reads this proceeding, that I do not deem it necessary for the Court to make any further reply to that. This injunction will be dissolved, and the order will be completed appointing George A. Osgood Receiver, and the bond, if any they have, will be approved.

Mr. Fullerton—Not the injunction—the stay of proceedings, your Honor.

Mr. Field—No, the *injunction* is dissolved, he said.

The Court—The stay of proceedings. It don't make any difference what I said. I say the stay of proceedings. If I use a word that is improper, I shall correct it.

Mr. Field—Very well, Sir. You said the injunction.

The Court—I know I did, but I corrected it.

Mr. Rapallo—It is necessary that this order should also recite this last order to show cause, and the service thereof. I will incorporate that in.

The Court—Incorporate that in it.

Mr. Fullerton—We ask for the whole effect of our order to-day.

Mr. Rapallo—The supplemental complaint will show—

The Court—Yes, sir.

When it was known that Judge Barnard had decided to grant the motion for the settlement of the order appointing George A. Osgood receiver, immediate steps were taken to serve the County Clerk and his subordinate clerks with the injunction granted by Judge Clerke on Wednesday. Within ten minutes after Judge Barnard had made the decision Mr. Chas. E. Loewe, County Clerk, was served with an injunction forbidding him to enter Judge B.'s order in his office. Mr. Richard C. Beamish, the Clerk at Chambers, was also served with a copy, and that not being regarded as sufficient, service was made upon a Circuit-Court Clerk, and also upon several other gentlemen attached to the County Clerk's office. We were informed last evening, however, that Judge Barnard's order was entered by a certain clerk of the Supreme Court. Our readers will understand that this particular order is that George A. Osgood be appointed Receiver of the proceeds of the new issue upon his giving bonds in the sum of $1,000,000, the sureties to be approved by the Court. As often as George A. Osgood receives the sum of $500,000 on account of the new issue, he is to deposit the same in the Union Trust Company of this City.

When counsel had fully examined the order to be entered in regard to the Receiver, Mr. Field said he would move for an order to show cause why the receivership order should not be vacated.

Judge Barnard said he would deny the motion.

Mr. Field said he proposed to make application to another tribunal for the order he desired.

Judge Barnard—Well, you can make your motion and I will see if I cannot get your orders vacated.

Judge Barnard wept quite freely during the time Mr. Clark was making his exordium. The motions in regard to the four or five Directors, who are charged with contempt of Court, will be brought on next Monday.

The Erie Exiles—Another Great Scare in Jersey City—The Police Called Out in Haste.

At noon yesterday Messrs. Drew, Fisk, Gould and others, of the New-York Erie Railway Directors, &c., professing to have reliable information that the New-York roughs, headed by Jim Elliott and Cusick, were coming over to Jersey City on another attempt to kidnap Daniel Drew, sent a messenger post haste for Chief of Police Fowler. Upon the arrival of the Chief, Mr. Fisk demanded protection at the hands of the authorities of New-Jersey, saying that the Company would foot the bill, whatever it might be. Chief Fowler replied that he would afford them all the protection in his power, and at once issued an order for the assembling of a strong body of Police. Soon after the men arrived fully armed and equipped, and at once the hotel was placed in a state of defence. All the approaches were guarded, so that no man could enter or depart unless he came under the surveillance of the guardians of the law; the head of the stairs was duly guarded, a body guard of half a dozen men occupied Mr. Drew's room, to prevent his being spirited out of the window, and a reserve force ready for immediate action occupied an adjoining room.

The information which caused the scare yesterday came from a prominent member of the New-York Bar, who imparted it to the counsel of the Drew wing, and by him was transmitted in haste to the gentlemen most interested.

During the afternoon twenty special policemen were sworn in before Mr. GAFFNEY, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, who were placed on duty, and in the evening the garrison was reënforced with a body of 50 employes of the Company.

Thus matters stood at a late hour last night, with little probability of a change during the night.

An Afflicted Family—They Escape from Their Burning Home to Perish with Cold.

The Catskill *Recorder* says: "On Monday night, 2d inst., one of the coldest and most windy of the season, WILLIAM OLIVER's house, on the bleak mountain road leading from the head of Mitchell Hollow to West Durham, was entirely consumed by fire. When discovered by the family, about 2 o'clock A. M., the flames had attained such progress that the inmates only had opportunity to escape in their night clothes. MR. OLIVER, with a little boy of six years, and MRS. OLIVER, with an infant of three months in her arms, started for the nearest neighbor's, half a mile distant, leaving four older children to keep warm, if possible, near the burning building. The parents and accompanying children, however, sank down in the snow exhausted, not far from the house they had attempted to reach. Early in the morning, while the neighbor was feeding his cattle, he discovered a white cloth fluttering in the snow by the roadside. Upon examination, he found MRS. OLIVER embedded in a huge drift, badly frozen and insensible, though, strange to relate, the infant was but little injured. With the assistance of his household, he succeeded in rescuing the family, though in a badly frozen condition. It is feared that the infant is the only member of this unfortunate family that will survive. WM. OLIVER was formerly a resident of Catskill, and a poor laborer.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, March 19—11:15 A. M.

The Money market opens quiet and steady. Consols, 93⅛@93¼ for money, and the account.

American Securities open at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¼
Erie Railway Shares	46½
Illinois Central Railway Shares	89½

FRANKFORT, Thursday, March 19.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open quiet at 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 19—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet, and prices are a fraction easier. The following are the opening prices:

Middling Uplands	10½
Middling Orleans	10¾

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet and prices are unchanged. Corn, 40s. 9d. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 11d. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 1d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. 2d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market opens dull and steady. Beef, 120s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork 78s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard 57s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 54s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 42s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet and steady. Sugar is firm at 25s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 44s. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum quiet at 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Cakes £10 15 ℔ ton for thin Oblong for feeding. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 2d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Thursday, March 19—1:20 P. M.

Consols are dull and have declined to 93⅛@93¼ for money and account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—There is not much doing in American securities, and prices are steady. The following are the quotations at this hour:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72½@72¾
Erie Shares	46½
Illinois	89½

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 19—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market is quiet and steady, and there is no new feature since the opening. The prices are without quotable change.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull and steady. Flour has declined to 37s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal brands. Wheat quiet at 15s. 11d. ℔ cental for California white, and 14s. 2d. for No. 2 red Western. Corn steady at 40s. 9d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm. Lard is active and advancing. American is now quoted at 58s. ℔ cwt. Cheese is active, and has advanced to 55s. ℔ cwt. for the best grade of American fine. Beef is quiet at 12s. ℔ bbl. Pork 78s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Bacon 72s. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Naval stores are dull. Common North Carolina Resin has declined 3d. since last report, and is now quoted at 6s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Tallow is firmer, and is now quoted at 44s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Petroleum is quiet at 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon for standard white; and 1s. 2d. for spirits.

ANTWERP, Thursday, March 19.

Petroleum is steady at 44¾ francs.

LONDON, Thursday, March 19—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛@93¼ for money and account. American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	98¾
Erie Railway Shares	46¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, March 19—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed at 75¾@75⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 19—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands to arrive and on the spot	10¼d.
Middling Orleans	10½d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull. Corn has declined to 40s. 6d. California Wheat, 15s. 11d.; No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 14s. 1d. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard has advanced to 58s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Beef steady at 120s. Pork, 78s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

PRODUCE—The market is unaltered in tone and quotations.

ANTWERP, Thursday, March 19—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed dull and declined; Standard White was last quoted at 43 francs 50 centimes.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 19—Evening.

The regular weekly statement of the condition of the affairs of the Bank of England are officially published. The bullion in vault has increased last week to the extent of 102,000 pounds sterling.

HAVANA, Thursday, March 19.

The Sugar market is animated; sales were made to-day at 7½@7⅝ reals ℔ arrobe for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Exchange on United States, currency, 29@29½ ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 1@1½ ℔ cent. premium.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 19.

TOBACCO active at full prices. COTTON above the views of buyers; Low Middling, 23½c. FLOUR—Low and middling grades are scarce and in good demand; Superfine, $7 50@$8 65; Extra, $9@$9 50; Double Extra, $9@$11 50. WHEAT steady and firm, but unchanged; Western, $2 55@$2 75; Fair Spring, $2 08. CORN slow at 88c.@90c. for shelled, and 75c.@80c, for ear. OATS firmer and higher at 71c.@72c; for seed, at 75c.@76c. BARLEY advancing; the stock is light; Choice Spring, $2 85. RYE firm and more active at $1 65@$1 75. PORK in improved demand, and there is little disposition to sell; held at $24@24 37½. BULK MEATS firmer; loose Shoulders, at Keokuk, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c. BACON buoyant and excited; the market favors buyers for present delivery; Shoulders firm at 11c.; Clear Sides, 14½c.; sales 200,000 pounds, for the latter part of April, at 14¼c.@15c. LARD firmer; Choice kettle, 15½c.; kegs, 15¾c. LIVE STOCK quiet and unchanged; Cattle, $5@$8, gross; Sheep, $3@$6 50 ℔ head. RECEIPTS to-day—4,200 bbls. Flour; 3,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 19.

FLOUR easier and less active; low and choice Spring Extras, $8 25@$8 75. WHEAT more active and declined 1c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 at $2@$2 02; No. 2 at $1 90½@$1 96½; CORN firmer; New more active at 81½c.@83c. for Winter and fresh receipts. OATS dull at 56½c.@57c. for Winter. RYE dull at $1 64. BARLEY in fair demand at $2 30@$2 36 for No. 2. PROVISIONS firmer; Mess Pork held at $23 75@$24; Prime Mess firm, and advanced 25c.@50c.; sales at $21. LARD in good demand at 15½c.; closing, held at 15¾c. BULK MEATS firmer; Rough Sides, 10¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 12½c.; Sweet Pickled Hams firm; best held at 14½c.@15c. MESS BEEF quiet at $17. DRESSED HOGS in light supply, and almost nominal at $9 50@$10. LIVE HOGS dull, and declined 25c.@30c.; Common to Choice, $7@$9. BEEF CATTLE weak and declined 10c.@15c.; Fair, $6 62½@$7 25; Medium to Good, $7 40@$8 50. RECEIPTS to-day—3,500 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 do. Corn, 4,000 do. Oats, 10,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,600 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats, 5,000 Live Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 19.

COTTON at 25c.@26c. for Middlings. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 16c.@16½c.; Refined, in bond, 24½c.@24¾c. FLOUR firmer, holders asking an advance for Winter Wheat lots; sales of Superfine at $8 25@$8 75; Extras, $8 75@$10; Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family, $10 50@$11 75; Northwestern do., the same. WHEAT advanced 5c.; sales, 7,000 bushels Red, $2 60@$2 62; White, $3@$3 30. RYE steady at $1 80. CORN dull and lower; sales, 3,000 bushels Yellow $1 16, and 25,000 bushels damaged sold at auction at $1 13. COFFEE firm; Rio unchanged. SUGAR dull; sales of Cuba at 10¾c.@12c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, March 19.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged; sales small. WHEAT dull; sales five cars White at $2 80@$2 85. CORN in good demand; sales 5,000 bushels old at $1 12 in store, and 2,000 bushels new at $1 11 on track. OATS nominal at 76c. on track, and 77c. in store. RYE wanted; market entirely bare. BARLEY quiet; sales four cars Canada on private terms and two cars Canada at $2 15. PEAS dull at $1 45, free. MESS PORK quiet at $24 50. LARD quiet 16c.@16½c. SEEDS in good demand; sales Timothy, $2 60@$3 75; Medium Clover, $7 75; Peavine, $10 45; Flax, $2 50.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 19.

COTTON quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN firm and in fair demand at 86c, for ear and shelled. RYE firm at $1 75@$1 78. BARLEY scarce. COTTON dull; Middling offered at 23c. MESS PORK firm but inactive at $24 50. BULK MEATS held at 10c.@12c. for Shoulders and Sides. BACON—Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 13c.; Clear Rib, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14½c.@14¾c. LARD firm at 16c.; sales at 15½c. TOBACCO dull; Lugs declined 50c.@$1; sales, 100 hhds. at $4@$12 for Lugs, and $10@$26 for Leaf.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 19.

Only 1,400 Cattle have been yarded thus far, all the trains being behind time because of the freshets; the demand was light owing to the uncertainty of getting stock through, but holders have advanced their views ¼c. ℔ ℔. live weight, and are firm; fair to good Beeves, 9½c.@10c., and prime extra would bring 11c. SHEEP in active demand at an advance of ¼c.@⅜c., the range being from 7c.@9c. ℔ ℔. The outside was paid for a drove of Kentucky averaging 121 ℔s.; receipts 6,000 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 19.

COTTON quiet, with a moderate demand; sales 3,000 bales; Middlings, 24c.@24½c.; receipts, 3,157 bales; no exports. FLOUR—The market is bare of low grades, and sales are confined to Choice Extra at $14@$14 75. CORN but little is doing; Prime White, 97½c.@$1. OATS firm at 78c. PORK firmer and better at $25. BACON better; Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. Lard dull; tierces, 15½c.; keg, 16c. Gold, 139¾. STERLING EXCHANGE—Bank 151½@152¼. New-York Sight Exchange par.

OSWEGO, Thursday, March 19.

FLOUR dull and lower on some grades; sales 300 bbls. at $10 75 for No. 1 Spring; $12 75 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White, and $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT more active; sales 7,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring on private terms. CORN firm at $1 25 for No. 1. OATS steady; sales 200 bushels at 85c. MILL FEED quiet; Shorts, $36; Shipstuffs, $41@$42. FREIGHTS by rail unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 19.

TOBACCO active; sales 250 hhds. Lugs, $5@$6; fine, $18 75; Hart County Wrappers, $40. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 50@$9 75; Fancy, $12 50@$13. WHEAT, $2 50@$2 55. OATS, in bulk, 68c.@71c. CORN in bulk, 75c.@78c. LARD, 15½c.@15¾c. MESS PORK, $24. BACON—Shoulders, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 14½c.@14¾c. Bulk Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. WHISKY, free, 20c. COTTON, 23c.@23½c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 19.

COTTON very dull, nominally at 24½c.@25c. for Middling. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull. CORN active; White at $1 09@$1 11; prime Yellow, $1 18@$1 19. OATS, firm at 81c.@85c. RYE dull at $1 85@$1 90. CLOVERSEED dull; Western, $9; Eastern, $8 25@$8 62½. PROVISIONS firmer; Clear Ribs offering at 13½c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, March 19.

FLOUR quiet at $9 12½ for the best Spring Extras. WHEAT, $1 95¼ for No. 1. OATS buoyant at 59c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—300 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,600 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, March 19.

COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 800 bales; exports, 1,200 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine $8@$9. MESS PORK $25@$25 50. BACON—Shoulders 12c., Clear Sides 15½c.; Bulk Shoulders 10¾c. Clear Sides 14c. LARD 16c.@17c. CORN 95c.@$1. OATS 80c.

TOLEDO, O., Thursday, March 19.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and lower; sales of Amber Michigan at $2 60. CORN easier; sales of No. 1 at 91c.@91½c. OATS declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 65c. RYE scarce. RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, March 19.

The COTTON market closed quiet; Middling, 24½c.; sales 1,500 bales: receipts, 963 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 19.

FLOUR dull; Extra, $8 25; Superfine, $7 50. WHEAT nominal at $2 60@$2 70. Legal-tenders, 72¾.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 19.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 46⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55. Gold, 138⅞.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING OFF.—Our entire stock must be sold before May 1, to make room for very important alteration and extension in our building. The cheapest, largest and best ready-made Clothing for men and boys to be found in this City. Our merchant tailoring department is under the management of Mr. Brownell, late of Broadway, and has just been replenished with an entire new assortment of novelties from London, Paris, Boston and New-York. One entire store full, just made up, Spring overcoats.

BROKAW BROTHERS,
No. 62 Lafayette-place and 4th-av.
opposite Cooper Institute.

[Advertisement.]

TRUE TO ITS FRIENDS,
And kind to the weak,
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

[Advertisement.]

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED!!!
Use HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.
It has never been
Impeached.

From 10 to 40 days required to effect a permanent cure in cases of long standing.

[Advertisement.]

FURNITURE.
New styles first-class furniture at KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"Style is everything," somebody has remarked; but we don't think so, although fully appreciating style. KNOX's hats have style, but other qualities also; such as beauty of material, neatness, exquisite finish, &c. These are combined in his latest style, as will be admitted by those who visit No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	March 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	March 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	March 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	March 21	New-York	London.
United Kingdom	March 21	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	March 21	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Rising Star	March 21	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Great Britain and Ireland, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of London*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Pereire*, close at 12 M.

Mails for China, Japan, Kingston, (Ja.,) California, South Pacific and Central America, *via* Aspinwall, by the *Rising Star* close at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 04 | Sun sets.... 6 12 | Moon rises.. 4 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 15 | Gov. Island.. 6 04 | Hell Gate.... 7 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Missouri, Palmer, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Steamers E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia, James Hand; W. Woodward, Hazell, South Amboy, W. Dalzell.

Ships Helvetia, Bailey, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Ladoga, Holm, Cronstadt, W. Ropes & Co.

Barks W. H. Jenkins, (Br.,) Seward, Antwerp via Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken; Mary A. Troop, Cain, Matanzas, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Juliet C. Clark, Freethey, Trinidad, Thompson & Hunter; Addie Hall, Daily, Trinidad, Baxter & Merrill; Charlotte, Stupell, Havana, Lunt Bros.; Apollo, (Swed.,) Stephenson, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Marja, (Ital.,) Lavarese, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Elena, (Br.,) Noses, St. John, N. B., Henry & Ball; Prairie Rose, Griffin, Trinidad, Thayer & Sargent.

Schooners Nicola, Keller, Machias, F. Talbot & Co.; Gladiator, (Br.,) Westhover, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; E. J. Palmer, Strout, Demerara, A. Abbott; Pyrola, Newcomb, St. Martin's, H. A. Vatsole & Co.; Naouta, Smith, St. Pierre, Mart., S. R. Reynal & Son; Dart, Jonnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

U. S. Revenue steamer Hugh McCulloch, Maryman, from a cruise to sea in search of distressed vessels.

Steamship Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool March 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 347 passengers. March 4, off Waterford Light, passed Br. steamship Tarifa, for Boston. 9th, lat. 47 32, lon. 28 30, passed Hamb. steamship Bavaria, bound E.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Pinkham, London Feb. 23, and Havre 26th, with mdse. and 479 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship City of London, Brooks, Liverpool March 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Electra, Nye, Providence.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Sea Serpent, White, San Francisco 95 ds. 7 hours, to Sutton & Co. Left San Francisco Dec. 15, crossed the equator in the Pacific Jan. 3, lon. 124; passed Cape Horn Jan. 29; crossed the equator in the Atlantic March 2, lon. 42. March 3, lat. 4 40, lon. 45, exchanged signals with brig Christian, from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

Ship Golden Fleece, (of Boston,) Nelson, Liverpool Feb. 8, with coal to W. F. Wild & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Ship Rattler, (Ital.,) Cassentazo, Palermo, 47 ds., and 34 ds., from Gibraltar, with mdse. and 6 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, from London and the Isle of Wight Jan. 21, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had westerly gales on the passage.

Bark Mary, (Old.,) Torndick, Bahia 49 ds., with sugar to H. E. Waring & Co.

Bark J. E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Josephine Martin, Fickett, Leghorn Jan. 10, passed Gibraltar Feb. 8, with mdse. to Warren Ray.

Bark W. E. Anderson, (of Bucksport,) Pierce, Palermo Jan. 6, passed Gibraltar Jan. 31, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had heavy W. and N. W. gales all the way down the Mediterranean. Feb. 23, lat. 24, lon. 55, passed a large schooner on her beam ends, full of water, with foremast and bowsprit standing; had a large eagle on her stern; could not make out her name; it was washed away; made out that she hailed from Georgetown.

Bark J. L. Thiermann, (Brem.,) Nordenholtz, Antwerp 52 ds., with mdse. to master. Has had fine weather.

Bark Guiseppe, (Austrian,) Estovich, Trieste Jan. 22 and Gibraltar Feb. 12, with mdse. to Dutihl & Co.; has had westerly gales on the passage and stove bulwarks.

Bark Aleeta, Behnken, Leghorn, 50 ds., and 39 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brig Iris, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) Price, Cardenas 11 dys., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.; sailed in company with brigs Clyde and Redwood and schr. Gen. Banks, for New-York, and on the same day spoke schr. Gen. Banks, with loss of jibboom; March 15, off Cape Hatteras, passed a vessel bottom up, apparently a bark or ship, sharp and painted black—it being dark at the time, could not get any further particulars; 17th, off the Capes of Delaware, spoke brig Fidelia, Matanzas for Philadelphia, lying-to in a fog.

Brig Velocity, (of Jamaica,) Darrell, Rio Grande 89 ds., via Barbados 18 ds., with hides to Darrell & Nash. Had light winds and calms the first part of the passage. Dec. 24, lat. 33 30 S., lon. 46 W., spoke whaling bark Wave, of New-Bedford, 60 ds. out from Cape de Verdes, cruising, with 16 bbls. sperm oil and 12 do. black fish oil, all well.

Brig Alice, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Loud, Rio Grande 65 ds., with hides to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy northerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails.

Brig Water Lily, (of St. John, N. B.,) Farnsworth, Marseilles Feb. 5, with mdse. to master.

Brig Louisa, (Br.,) Covell, Bermuda 5 ds., with mdse. to Duncan McCall.

Brig Ella, (of Nassau,) Pool, Rio Grande 67 ds., with hides to Oelrichs & Co.

Schr. Empire State, Manvaring, George's Banks 3 ds., with fish to Ganoon & Co.

Schr. Anna M. Nash, (of Boothbay, Me.,) Humphrey, Auguadilla, P. R., 10 ds., with fruit to Dovale & Co. Came out of the harbor in a heavy norther; parted flying jib-stay and lost the jib.

Schr. Little Dorrit, (of Brixham,) Barrwell, Palermo Feb. 6, and Gibraltar 14th, with fruit to Geo. F. Bulley. Has been off the Highlands for the last 7 ds., with fogs and light northerly winds.

Schr. Dragon, (of Barbados,) Duncan, Demerara 23 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith & Co.

Schr. Minnie, Farrow, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with cotton, resin and rice to master.

Schr. L. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Louisa M. Birdsall, Trimble, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, Berden, Charleston 9 ds., with lumber to James Nash & Co.

Schr. Only Son, Collins, from the wreck of schr. Creole, ashore on Squan Beach.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. A. Hammond, Paine, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Edmund R. Kirk, Burnett, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Z. Stratton, McFadden, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. E. C. Dennison, Allen, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. K. H. Atwood, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. S. A. May, Baker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Joseph Waples, Wright, New-Haven for Maryland.

Schr. Emma W. Fox, Case, Greenport for Philadelphia.

Schr. Black Diamond, Young, Greenport for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, New-London for Elizabethport.

Schr. Veranda, Barnes, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helena E. Russell, Haffri, New-London for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. G. Knight, (of Camden,) Whitman, Para, Feb. 26, with rubber to James Bishop & Co.; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Josephine B. Knowles, (of Boston,) Scott, Trinidad, Cuba, 17 ds., with sugar to Bryan & Pease. Sailed in company with brig G. W. Spence, for New-York.

Schr. Breeze, Somers, Virginia, ran ashore on night of 18th, on the rocks at South Brothers, but came off this morning at high water, and proceeded, leaking badly, with her forefoot and part of keel gone.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Anna E. Safford, Safford, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George Stanton, Ryan, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Kinney, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hall, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Smith, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah S. Thompson, Thompson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Uncle Joe, Horner, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Hill, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Clara A. Crawford, Buckpee, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Roberts, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Lindsay, Hill, New-Haven, for Eastport.
Schr. J. L. Hall, Williams, New-Haven, for Eastport.
Schr. Mary J. Jarvis, Green, New-Haven, for Eastport.
Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.
Schr. David Currie, Green, Providence.
Schr. Jamestown, Rogers, Providence.
Schr. Henrietta Miller, New-Haven.
Shr. Triumph, Chester, Noank, Conn.
Schr. Perfect, Lowe, Bridgeport.
Schr. Sarah A. Reed, Arnold, New-Haven.
Schr. Gipsy, Borden, Fall River.
Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Brookhaven.
Schr. Graham, Benedict, Boston.
Schr. Edward Post, Larkin, New-Haven.
Schr. Eliza S., Buell, New-Haven.
Schr. Emily S. Gildersleeve, Carroll, New-Haven.
Schr. Jessie Allen, Hayes, Greenport.
Schr. Harry and Ned, Gates, New-Haven.
Schr. Pawnee, Weaver, New-Haven for Virginia.
Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Rathbone, Galveston, 21 ds.
Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Buell, Fall River.
Schr. Marietta Hand, Brooks, New-Haven.
Schr. J. D. Buckalew, Robinson, New-Haven.
Schr. Signal, Hall, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Deer Isle, Grove, Bridgeport.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Cole, New-London.
Schr. Daniel Morris, Hemmingway, New-Haven.
Schr. G. Hadden, Walling, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary, Rogers, New-Haven.
Schr. Anne May, Bogart, Greenport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. N. Letts, Sands, Somerset.
Schr. T. J. Hill, Chase, New-Haven.
Schr. Kate Gallan, Avery, New-London.
Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary A. Evans, Bodine, Fair Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. J. S. Curtis, Fox, Greenport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Marion Fleming, Chase, Greenport.
Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, New-Haven.
Schr. Ann Turner, Granger, New-Haven.
Schr. Chief, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. M. Merwin, Mott, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Lucy B. Jarvis, Potter, New-Haven.
Schr. Amanda Powers, Peters, Newport.
Schr. C. C. Howe, Bishop, New-Haven.
Schr. Evergreen, Belloste, Greenport.
Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London for Elizabethport.
Schr. John Walker, Butler, New-Haven for Virginia.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Lord, Boston.
Schr. Transit, Racket, Greenport for Philadelphia.
Schr. Joseph Rogers, Russell, New-Haven.
Schr. R. H. Daly, Lakefield, New-London.
Schr. J. L. Hess, Jones, New-London.
Schr. Yarmouth, Jackson, Barnstable.
Schr. R. L. Tay, Baker, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Libbie Worthley, Compton, Red Bank.
Schr. Alida, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Roscius, Hadfield, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. Flight, Crowell, Providence.
Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Kelly, Bridgeport.
Schr. Annie, Hawks, Roslyn.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.
Schr. Ellis Amunda, Deys, Elizabethport.
Schr. Richmond, Moore, Elizabethport.
Schr. N. H. Snow, Antoine, Norfolk, for Providence.
Schr. D. Simmons, Mayo, Norfolk, for Providence.
Schr. N. Leach, Jameson, Elizabethport, for Rockland.
Sloop Francis Ann, Hill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—One ship, three barks and two brigs off the Highlands bound in; one ship anchored outside the bar. Wind light S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Missouri, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Saratoga, for Norfolk. Bark Gratta, for Marseilles. Brig Haidee, for Barbados.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 19—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia, and Neptune, from New-York; ship Harrisburg, from Buenos Ayres; bark Nineveh, from Mobile; brigs Dove, from Cienfuegos; Amelia, from London; Winfield, from New-Orleans; schrs. Addie Oakes, Port-au-Prince; Maria, Ponce; also arr. brig Aurora, (Br.,) Ponce—this morning, off Boston light, was in contact with bark Nineveh, from Mobile, and carried away jibboom and head of foremast, started bowsprit, &c. The Nineveh was slightly damaged. The steamer Neptune, from New-York, towed the brig up to the city. Also arr. schr. Bosdecia, (Br.,) from St. John, P. R.; in coming up the harbor, struck on George's Island, sprung a leak, and filled.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 19—Arr. schr. F. F. Hall, from Matanzas.

Sld. steamer Prometheus, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 19—Arr. bark Jean Flanders, from Rio, with coffee, for orders; stove bulwarks Feb. 15, in a S. W. gale.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., March 19—Ship Ceylon, Capt. Woods, from Honolulu Nov. 6, with a cargo of oil and bone, on freight, arrived here this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—March 19—Arr. ships Mayflower and Francis B. Cutting, Liverpool; steamship Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; schr. Lizzie Evans, from New-Orleans.

Cld. steamships Herman Livingston, New-York; North Point, Baltimore; City of Port au Prince, Boston; ship Melrose, Havre.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT, }
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., March 19, 1868. }

The Stratford Shoals Light-vessel has again been swept from her station by ice. She will be replaced to-morrow, or as soon thereafter as possible.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Lighthouse Inspector Third District.

Spoken, &c.

Amazon—brig, from Pernambuco for New-York, 3 ds. out, Feb. 14, lat. 4 S., lon. 35.

Lavania—bark, of Eastport, for Havana, March 4, lat. 24 27, lon. 61 36.

Memnon—ship, from Genoa for Philadelphia, March 16, lat. 37 29, lon. 71 44.

Ortoland—brig, from Messina for Philadelphia, March 13, lat. 35 33, lon. 73.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, March 19—The steamship Tappahannock, Capt. Olsen, sailed to-day for New-Orleans.

BUENOS AYRES—Arr. Jan. 24, bark Wheatland, from New-York; Jan. 1, Rome, from Bordeaux; Ironsides, from Cardiff; Jan. 18, George H. Jenkins, from Savannah; Jan. 20, brigs Essex, from New-York; Frank Clark, from New-York; Jan. 21, Angostura, from Cadiz. Sld. Jan. 14, bark Jessie, for New-York; 16th, City of Bangor, for Antwerp; brig Senorita, for Baltimore; 18th, barks Talavera, for Antwerp; Sissiboo, for West Indies.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, March 19.—The steamship Napoleon III., Capt. Rousseau, of the General Transatlantic Line, which left New-York on the 7th inst., arrived at this port this forenoon, on the way to Havre.

The ship Clara Wheeler, from Savannah Feb. 26, arrived at Liverpool to-day.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,
Successors to F. B. Baldwin,
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, (near Canal-st.)
SPRING STOCK JUST OPEN
AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Military Clothing.

Constantly on hand a full assortment of Epaulettes, Swords, Belts, Shoulder Straps, &c.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO.,
NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SMITH'S UNRIVALED AMERICAN ORGANS.
Also, Manufacturers of SUPERIOR PIANOS and Publishers of SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC.
Organs to rent by the month.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY, NO. 141 4TH-AV., }
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1868. }

THE STATEMENT PUBLISHED BY THE New-York Condensed Milk Company in to-day's *Times*, in form of an advertisement, I herewith brand as false in so far as it insinuates that our Condensed Milk is made up of skimmed-milk, and as mean and unprincipled in spirit, calculated and intended to damage our trade, and mislead our customers; and I do assert, and challenge proof to the contrary, that our Condensed Milk contains *more* pure, unskimmed country milk than any other offered for sale in this City.

W. H. IRELAND HOWE,
President.

A HUMBUG—HOW IT LOOKS.

This insect
Has a glossy dress,
A brass face,
Mealy mouth,
A hard heart,
Plenty of cheek,
A sharp tooth,
Light fingers,
Long legs,
Apt to change places,
Feeds on cooked fools
And bites simpletons.

DR. WOLCOTT has pointed out these pests of society so plainly that many of these vampires have had to quit their infamous business. But mock-auction shops, lottery-policy dealers, and brass watch and jewelry stalls, surrounded by their pimps and ringers-in, are not the only class of humbugs. People know that liniments composed of cayenne pepper, turpentine, hartshorn, ether, &c., will produce inflammation and pain. To purchase such trash to stop pain and inflammation is ridiculous. Fire will not stop heat; a dumb brute shuns the heat and knows enough to wade in a pond of water, when wounded, to reduce, cool and cure inflammation and fever.

Pimps and gamblers try to look honest, but folks can read the face plainly. Some try to persuade the ignorant that pills, physic, &c., cleanse the blood, purge the system, and do a hundred other things equally absurd. Everybody knows that it is false, and that no medicine can purify or increase a drop of blood. Food makes blood, bone and muscle, and is the Staff of Life. Every dose of medicine swallowed is rejected, and hurried out of the system as quick as possible. It is an enemy; yes, a deadly foe. Constipation, ill health and weakness are the results of dosing, dosing, dosing, the stomach. The living system has enough to do without working herself to death in expelling and kicking out the pernicious nostrums poured down the throat. Food she welcomes when she needs it; yes, asks for it. Let pill-makers and physic-venders stop eating food, and see how long they can subsist on their blood-purifying, invigorating, health-giving medicines and cordials. What humbug is more transparent. A dog would feel so insulted, if offered a dose, he would curl his tail downward in scorn, and run away in utter disgust. All physical pain arises from inflammation. Put out the fire and you stop pain absolutely. You can stop pain as easy as you can quench fire with water. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT subdues inflammation, heat and fever one hundred times faster than ice. Thousands have had a practical test of its merits at the very moment of most extreme pain, and they can testify that it has not failed in doing its work. It is simple; it is harmless; it has no stain; it gives no smart; it is for sale by druggists everywhere; and it is tested free of cost at Dr. WOLCOTT's office, No. 170 CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, on everybody who suffers, and they never fail of being benefited at the very first application of PAIN PAINT. DR. WOLCOTT is also the Proprietor of WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR FOR CATARRH AND COLDS IN THE HEAD, and has occupied his present office nearly six years, and is well-known throughout the City and country as a benefactor to mankind.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
Continue to Make a Specialty of the
GORHAM MA'F. CO.'S
SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY; every piece bearing their trade-mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR FRIENDS TO THEIR ELEGANT AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NICKEL, SILVER AND FINE WHITE METAL ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THEM BY THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.

SPRING 1868.
ENTIRE SUITS
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON
FOR $18.
LIGHT OVERCOATS,
$12.
The very Latest Production, and much Lower in Price than anything previously Manufactured.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

STEAM ENGINES

THE WOOD & MANN
STEAM ENGINE COMPANY

Invite particular attention to their large and complete assortment of

STEAM ENGINES,

from 4 to 200 Horse Power, as being the best Engines to be found in the market, including

THE LOOMIS PAT. VARIABLE CUT-OFF BALANCE VALVE ENGINES,

which are the best, simplest and greatest Fuel Savers ever offered to the public, and they respectfully solicit a careful examination of their merits.

PLAIN SIDE VALVE STATIONARY ENGINES,

built for strength, compactness and durability.

PORTABLE ENGINES,

which are acknowledged to be the Standard Portable Engines of the country. They have been long and favorably known; hundreds are in use and are giving the best satisfaction.

BOILERS OF ALL KINDS,

including Tubular, Return Flue, Locomotive, &c.

IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.

The best, most complete and durable Circular Mill ever built; will cut from 2,000 to 18,000 feet of lumber per day. Large numbers are in operation, giving entire satisfaction. Their Saw Mill and Engine outfit combined is complete in every respect, and stands unrivaled.

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH.

Corn and Wheat Flouring Mills, which they confidently recommend as the best Portable Grist Mill in the market.

THE WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO.

Manufacture no inferior machinery, and build the

BEST ENGINES IN THE COUNTRY,

and their extended facilities and extensive works, enable them to sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICE

at which machinery in any way equal can be obtained.

THEY HAVE IN USE OVER 1,200 ENGINES,

which is one of the best evidences of the great superiority of their work over all others.

Send for their Annual Catalogue of 1868 with revised Price List, or apply to

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO.,
UTICA, N. Y.

Warerooms, No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York, and Nos. 201 and 203 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

ROOT'S
WROUGHT IRON SECTIONAL
SAFETY BOILER.

Has no large sheet iron shell to explode, is composed entirely of wrought iron tubes tested to 300 pounds, water and steam inside of them, offers

POSITIVE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION.

Great economy of fuel over other boilers replaced by it, durability, compactness, simplicity, great facility for examination, cleaning and renewal, freedom from scale and corrosion, has no joints in the fire, lightness, hence low freights, largest boilers, equal in strength to smallest as parts are uniform in size and strength and very light, hence largest boilers can be erected in most inaccessible locations and transported on mules for mountain and

MINING OPERATIONS.

No special skill required in erection or operation, lower cost for setting and reasonable price. Pamphlets, price lists, &c., mailed. Also,

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINES,

Hoisting machinery, steam pumps, &c.

JOHN B. ROOT,
Root Steam Engine Works,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip,
New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 233, March 19, 1868.
40, 23, 75, 66, 50, 15, 31, 73, 52, 36, 47, 17, 29.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 234, March 19, 1868.
13, 6, 39, 75, 71, 73, 45, 74, 18, 4, 22, 36.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 285, March 19, 1868.
38, 10, 73, 23, 37, 20, 28, 32, 13, 43, 24, 45, 71.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 286, March 19, 1868.
15, 57, 46, 26, 47, 43, 56, 31, 8, 21, 41, 28.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 79 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 133 Fulton-st.